

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
19th Sept.	NALDERA	MONGOLIA	15,093
20th "	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA	15,385
27th "	MALEDONIA	MONGOLIA	11,989
4th Oct.	DELTA	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
11th "	CHINA	MOLDAVIA	13,277
18th "	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA	13,277
25th "	MALEDONIA	MOLDAVIA	11,989
1st Nov.	DELTA	MOREA	10,911
8th "	NARKUNDA	MOLTA	16,227
15th "	DONGOLA	MOLTA	16,227
22nd "	NALDERA	MALWA	15,993
29th "	DELTA	MALWA	15,993
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND	MALWA	11,430
13th "	DONGOLA	MALWA	15,385
20th "	CHINA	MALWA	13,277
27th "	DELTA	MANTUA	10,902
3rd Jan.	MALEDONIA	MONGOLIA	11,989
10th "	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA	15,385
17th "	NARKUNDA	MOLTA	16,227
24th "	DELTA	MALWA	15,993
31st "	NALDERA	MALWA	15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA	16,227
14th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	MOLTA	16,227
21st "	DELTA	MOREA	10,911
28th "	CHINA	MOLTA	16,227
5th March	DONGOLA	MOLTA	16,227
12th "	MALEDONIA	MOLTA	16,227
19th "	DELTA	MALWA	15,993
26th "	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,092
2nd April	DONGOLA	MALWA	15,993
9th "	NALDERA	MALWA	15,993
16th "	DELTA	MANTUA	10,902
23rd "	KAISAR-I-HIND	MANTUA	11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon £ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56	
Second " " 52	" 48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
26th Sept.	MULBERRA	2,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA	8,193
14th Nov.	MANJARA	8,240
25th "	MANJARA	8,393
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,254
1925		
9th Jan.	MARINGA	6,907
30th "	MANORA	7,888
20th Feb.	MORVADA	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
10th Sept.	SICILIA	5,817	MOLTA.
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	5,884	MALWA.
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	5,096	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA	5,813	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
12th Sept.	VARSOVA	Bureh via Karachi.
13th "	CHAKLA	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi.
15th "	VITA	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi.
17th "	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
17th "	BARALA	Bureh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, CALCUTTA TO MAURITIUS VIA COLOMBO.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
10th Sept.	JAPAN	6052

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 125.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Comman-der.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Nagato	S. Shigio	5901	3rd Sept.	14th S pt
*Akashi	Y. Kawa-shima	6023	15th "	20th "
*Sado	I. Nirei	5898	28th "	12th Oct.
*Maru	K. Kamiyama	5976	17th Oct	31st "
*Tama	N. Wada	5945	28th "	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

Port	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Food
Singapore	300	210	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	202	135
Shanghai	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alton Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1-2079 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Comman-der.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Celbes	Kurimaru	5863	10th Sept.	24th Sept.
*Honolulu	Maru	5750	27th Sept.	11th Oct.
Maru K.	Orihara	5984	29th Sept.	9th Oct.

* Calling at Hongkong.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSHEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B.I.S.N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G. P. O. Box 182
Telephone No. 1226.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceases. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.8.

BRANCHES:
Amara, Bagdad, Basrah, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hulla, Karachi, Madras, Mosul.

Authorized Capital Rs. 2,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 3,00,00,000
Total Assets Rs. 1,00,00,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
O. Bromley Martin, Esq.
Emile Franconi, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morari, Esq.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 75,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:
Batavia, Kobe, Seattle
Bombay, London, San Francisco
Buenos Aires, Los Angeles, Samarang
Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai
Canton, Manila, Singapore
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe
Dairen, Newchwang, Sourabaya
Fengtien, New York, Sydney
Hankow, Nagoya, Tientsin
Harbin, Peking, Tsingtau
Hongkong, Rangoon, Tientsin
Kobe, Yokohama, Vladivostok
Kai Yuan, Saigon

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of **BANKING AND EXCHANGE** business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. E. the Maharaja of Baroda.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Pethad, Patus and Aurli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunsajrao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durganath Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirogokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Shiba, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Bar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 21 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and a description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 50 and over accepted at 41 per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1932.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 21 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed at:

3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent.

Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.

BRANCHES:
Beyulla, Opposite Farooq Statue.
Mumbai, Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road, Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

DEPOSITS:—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:—When the holder of a current account deposits Rs. 10,000 or more, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to the notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1885.

Capital Authorized	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	9,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar, Multan City
Ambala Cant., Hyderabad, Okara (Dist. Punjab), Montgomery
Cawnpore, Jalandhar, Peshawar City
Calcutta, Jammu, Patiala
Delhi, Jhelum City, Quetta
D. I. Khan, Karachi, Rawalpindi
Ferozepore, Kasur, Sargodha
Gujranwala, Lahore City, Sialkot
Gojra, Lyallpur, Sirsagar
Hapur, Ludhiana

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 4 per cent. from January to June and 21 per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 41 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-standing are collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHTA,
Manager.

FOR SALE
FRESH STOCKS RECEIVED.

Rice-Mills with Huller and Polisher, Myers Power Pumps for agriculture, Gas Geysers heating two gallons of water per-minute, Hand-Grinding-Mills, Lunch Kits with Thermos flask, Small Electric water heaters useful for homes or dispensaries.

Prices very moderate. We can offer you numerous other articles at attractive prices.

WHITE KERR & Co., Ltd.,
53, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY No. 1.

SURE CHOLERA PREVENTIVE.
Prof. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES.

	Prices.
Cholera Solution. (Sure Cure 80%)	0-10-0 Per Bot.
Germicide. (A valuable preventive for Cholera)	0-10-0 "
Disinfecting Fluid (For disinfection of stool, etc.)	0-12-0 8 Oz.
do do	1-0-0 1 Pint
Fever Drops (Best for all types of fevers).	0-5-0 Small.
do do	1-0-0 Big.
Liver Solution (Best and reliable purgative).	1-4-0 "
do do	0-12-0 Small.

For further particulars, write to—
M. J. GAJJAR, M.A., F.C.S.,
Prof. Gajjar's Ionic Pharmacy, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

BELL & Co., Ltd.
SOLE AGENTS.

Branches:—Lalbag—Bombay Poona, Ahamadnagar, Belgaum, Hubli, Sholapur, Bijapur, Kolhapur, Sangli, Balsar, Nasik and Etc.

V. V. THAKUR,
Managing Director,
BELL & CO., LTD. BOMBAY 2

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1-1910.

Dividend declared 1921	20%	Dividend declared previous years	15-20%
Dividend declared 1922	30%		

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1/- or 2/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office:—Mansam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakurwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shankar Memorial Street, Rangoon.

J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL
TAILORS AND GENTS COMPLETE
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared and Audit of Books of Firms UNDEBTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!

ARAUJO FERNANDES CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASE MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words 'apply Box No.' must be given in the Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TRAVELLERS, only experienced men need apply. Good salary and Commission. Prof. B. I. BHUTT, M.A., Kankhad, Ahmedabad. R11096

WANTED—An experienced TEACHER at a private school to teach Senior Cambridge students, strong in Science and Mathematics. Pay Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 473, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' R11097

WANTED—One expert SPINNING MASTER and one expert WEAVING MASTER for up-country Mills. Only experienced men need apply with full testimonials stating terms required to Box No. 480, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' R11

WANTED—One experienced and fully expert WEAVING MASTER for one of the biggest and best Mills in Central India. Highest qualifications with full theoretical knowledge and practical experience essential. Must know carding, good pay and prospects. Apply Box No. 481, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' R12

WANTED for two months, from 29th September next, to report verbatim evidence given orally to the Committee on University Reform. TWO EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS. Pay according to capacity. Apply personally on TUESDAY, 16th September, to the SECRETARY, Committee on University Reform, at the Bombay Secretariat, General Department. 20632

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A smart young man, good in English and well-read in Gujarati literature, with writing experience, wants an EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box No. 482, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' R13

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Fort, British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, next to Duke and Sons. M. Lakshmi, Mansions, very large GODOWNS and PREMISES, suitable for printing presses also room for residence. R11020

TO LET—Fort, Corner of Cawasji Patel Street in Lakshmi Building, also in Lakshmi Terrace, near Hongkong Bank. Rooms for offices and residences. R11019

TO LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building 'The Motor House' at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. 20633

ROOMS for Pledgers near Small Cause Court on Kalbadevi Road. Apply Box No. 478, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' R9

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE.

A Positive Preventive and Effective Remedy For ALL KINDS OF FEVER. It possesses powerful germicidal properties. Where quinine, etc. injections have failed, a few bottles have proved marvellously efficacious. It also acts as a gentle laxative. It does not contain arsenic, aspirin, mercury or quinine, the after-effects of which are injurious. Sold Everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.

T Th

BONA-FIDE SALE of high class modern order household furniture, iron framed Cottage piano by Boyen and Co., Berlin, Schenck, complete set of oil-stained office equipment, such as file, cabinet, large cupboards, Austrian safe, Oliver typewriter, Singer sewing machine, electric lamp, copper boilers and utensils, glass, crockery, plated ware, head checks, etc. Property of J. E. Terli, Esq., on view in Rachel Lodge, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, to be sold on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 10.30 a.m. (S. T.). Auctioneers: MISTRY & CO. 20635

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE: Established 24 years.—A Special Professional Accountants' Course for non-Matrics is just introduced. Immediate enrolments invited. Great Western Building, Apollo Street, M. R. 20638

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT (Registered under Act XXI of 1890)—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines at wholesale rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal. R11062

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the 'Sunday Chronicle.' Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, 'Sunday Chronicle,' Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.) Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma of White Leprosy. Infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One annual postage stamp required for a reply or sample packets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sakhi, (Howrah). N.B.—Leprosy and its treatment—a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 Postage As. 5 extra. Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 16th day of September, 1924, for the purpose following, namely, to sanction the declaration of a dividend of Rs. 4 per share on the Ordinary Shares of the Company for the year ending the 31st March, 1924.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1924.
By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Solicitors, 20619

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Legal and Public Notices are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-3-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-3-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLIC MEETING
COTTON EXCISE DUTIES

A MEETING convened under the auspices of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held on THURSDAY, September 11th at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Gowajee Jehanor Hall to urge the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duties.

Representatives from all Mills in India are expected to attend and the general public are cordially invited.

SIR JAMES TEE JEJEEBHAY, Bart., will preside.

T. MALONEY,
Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association. 20623

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a Resolution passed under Section 36 (b) of the Municipal Act for calling an Emergency Meeting of the Corporation to consider a resolution of the Standing Committee regarding the raising of loans, a Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1924, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary,
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 10th September, 1924.

THE DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of September, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from the 30th August to the 20th September, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents, 20630

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the last Will and Testament of Kavassji Edulji Kotwal, Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has been contracted to sell the undivided property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgages, debts, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Farandari Land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of the Third Agency Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred ten (110) square yards or thereabouts and in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 44, New No. 251, Old Survey Nos. 3071, 3045, 2994 to 3017, 3017, 3040, 3052, 3053, 3083, 3081, 3084, 3105, 3098, 3018, 3030, 3136, 3142, 3151 and New Survey Nos. 1379, 1381, 1382 part of 1383, 1384 and 1383 and Cadastral Survey No. 7395 Bhuleswar Division and registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 729 and formerly Street Nos. 5 and 7 and now Street Nos. 51-53 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by the said Agency Lane, on or towards the North by the house of Motibai widow of Dorabji Beharaj and now of Tallackchand Javerchand and on or towards the South by the house of Kavassji Merwanji Kapadia and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1924.
By Order of the Board,
AMIN AND DESAI,
Purchasers Attorneys,
20632

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.
(In Liquidation)

LOST OR MISLAIN.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE of the above Company standing in the name of JIVANJAL P. THAKER, bearing No. 4034, has been either LOST or MISLAIN. All persons having or claiming any right or interest in respect of the said Share Certificate, are hereby required to notify their claim to the Liquidators at their office at Luxmi Buildings, 12, Ballard Road, or to the undersigned at their office at 10-16, Humam Street, Fort, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise any such claim or interest will be deemed to have been waived and of no effect.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1924.
MOHILE PAREKH & GANAPRA,
Attorneys for Jivanjal P. Thaker. 20631

AUCTION SALES.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE

TENDERS WANTED.

The Chief Ordnance Officer, Kierke, will receive sealed tenders for the following unserviceable stores which may accumulate up to 13th September, 1924, the quantity being approximate and liable to fluctuation.

Tents, Private Files No. 200, Tents, Private Wells No. 600, and 100 lbs. Files No. 150, Canvas plain cut, 20, Dharmies approximately 6 by 3 No. 400.

Tenders should be submitted with earnest money of Rs. 500 to reach the Chief Ordnance Officer by Noon, FRIDAY, 12th September, 1924, and marked "Tender for Unserviceable Stores."

Any further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer,
Bombay, 9th September, 1924. R2

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.).

- 1 second-hand rubber tyre victorina.
- 1 second-hand rubber tyre visa-vis.
- 1 second-hand rubber tyre mail-coach.
- 1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
- 1 Water horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAMSHIP

"ORURO."

Under instructions from N.H. Moos, Esq. Receiver in Suit No. 1713 of 1924 (Banco Nacional Ultramarino vs. Dada Miya Khadwani), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will to-day THURSDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—S.S. "Oruro" Duart Castle ex-Ad-jutant, built at Glasgow in 1875 by Barclay Curlew & Co., Registered tonnage 1,249 tons, gross 1,719 tons. Deadweight 1,919. Length 301, Breadth 35, 2 Depth 25.1. Material Iron, 2 Hatches and 2 Holds and two decks forward having no bulkhead between 193 between deck.

1 Orlop Deck No. 1 Bulkhead between No. 1 and 2 holds. 1 Hatch aft, hold, orlop deck and two deck. Fore peak and after peak Bunker capacity 300 tons, consumption 22 to 24 tons.

4 Life boats to accommodate, 1 Gig 3 Winches, 3 Derricks, 1st class accommodation 29, measured to carry 1,100 pilgrims. The steamer is lying at Madagaon Bunder, where she could be seen any time.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5058 of 1923 (Dwarakadas vs. Kantabai and others), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will to-morrow FRIDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sandhurst Road, Dwarakadas Mansion, second and fourth floor, furniture such as arm and without arm chairs, writing tables, book stands, sideboards and dumbwaiters, fancy cabinets, reclining sofas, dressing tables, folding suite of sofa and chairs, single and double mirror door almirahs, hat stands, double bedsteads, harmoniums, Harichand safe with stand, one lot cotton mattresses, carpets, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

FURNITURE SALE AT CHOWPATI NEAR BABOOLNATH TEMPLE.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chowpati Sea Face, next to the Baboolnath Temple, valuable and handsome household furniture, glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, carpets, Chesterfield suite, drawing room suites, fancy cabinets, ornaments, single and double bedsteads, reclining sofas, dressing tables, book cases, almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, hat stand, local-suits, utensils, ice box, phonograph, etc., etc., etc.

The property of E. Hargreaves, Esq., and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers, 11th September, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25132.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC AND ENGLISH DESIGN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IRON FRAMED COTTAGE PIANO AND PIANOLA WITH ROLLERS, MAHOGANISED SIDEBBOARD, JACOBIAN CHESTERFIELD SUITE, STEEL ICE REFRIGERATOR, SAFE, GRAMOPHONE, ELECTRIC FIGURES, GLASSWARE, CHINAWARE, BEST PLATEDWARE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Murl Mansions, Altamont Road, Canaballa Hill, very valuable English designed made-to-order dining, drawing and 4 bedrooms furniture by Robert and Wimbridge, such as English mahogany sliding dining table, fancy arm and armless chairs, mahogany large fancy mirrored sideboard, steel ice box, marble top service table, Jacobian Chesterfield suite, snow-cases and cabinets, English Cottage piano and pianola, centre table, office writing tables and chairs, revolving book cases, bronzed electric figures, very rich tapestry lined Chesterfield suite of sofas and chairs, double and single bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, chest of drawers, fancy hat and coat stands, large meat safe, cupboard, fancy ornaments, brass, silver, glassware, Chinaaware, crockery, platedware, etc.

property on view and catalogues will be published.
MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 11th September, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20621.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES MOUTH

HARMONICAS.

By the order of the office concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Mr. Esocally Karimbhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1924, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

6 Cases Mouth Harmonicas.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 11th September, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
199, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21255.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF 20 MOTOR

CARS, 14 MOTOR LOBBIES AND 2 MOTOR CYCLES TO GO TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Under instructions from the Bombay Garage, 20 motor cars of different well-known makes, such as Chevrolet, Berliet, Minerva, Wolseley, Fiat, Star, Morris, Massell will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Chowpati Branch premises of the said Bombay Garage and opposite the Chowpati Road-stand, 10 Lobries of 5 ton capacity Straker Squire and United States, will also be sold by Public Auction at the same place under instructions from the Liquidator of the Express Transport Service Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation). Catalogues are being printed and the Cars and Lobries are on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 11th September, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Humam Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 21063.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CAR-

GOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th September, 1924 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following:—

26 Cases machinery (Dyeing and Dyeing).

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 11th September, 1924.

LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.

AUCTIONEERS—POONA.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF VACANT LAND AT KOREGAON ROAD, POONA.

Under instructions from Mr. Gulamhussein Ahmedali, the Receiver of the estate of late Mr. Hassamali Abdulali appointed in Suit No. 1348 of 1921 (Amrit Zorabai vs. Sheri-ah), Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 14th September, 1924, at 11 a.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant leasehold land, measuring 6,850 square yards or thereabouts, being Plot No. 19 in the Koregaon Road Area, situated in the Survey limits of the Village of Munjeri, in the Taluka Poona and District Poona, bounded on or towards the East by Plot No. 31, on or towards the West by a Road, on or towards the North by Plots Nos. 20 and 23, and on or towards the South by Plot No. 18.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA and Co., Solicitors of the Receiver at their Office, situated at 14-K, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay, or to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM and Co., 14-K, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay.

LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.,
Auctioneers, 11th September, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.



TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

MATHESON LANG

AND

* ISOBEL ELSOM

IN

DICK TURPIN'S

RIDE TO YORK

A thrilling historical romance of the great North Road. A story telling of those splendid adventurous days when chivalry reigned and even highwaymen were gentlemen. Matheson Lang and the beautiful Isobel Elsom are seen at their best in this magnificent screen play.

FELIX THE CAT

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 1, As. 8 and As. 4, Including Tax.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY At 6.30 and 10 p. m.

JACKIE COOGAN

IN

"PECK'S BAD BOY."

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY At 6.30, 8.15 and 10 p. m.

"SOUTHERN LOVE"

With BETTY BLYTHE.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY At 6.30, 8.15 & 10 p. m.

Victor Hugo's World renowned story

"LES MISERABLES"

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

Majestic Film's Masterpiece

ATMABAL OR

SUNDER KAMDAR

TIME AND RATES AS

ESSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET

One friend says "the present cotton market is a moving picture." Another describes it as "a bucking broncho vicious enough to unseat the cleverest horseman." Both are right but a weather-vane would probably be the best simile for it has become almost impossible to tell which way the wind is blowing in Texas by looking at the cotton ticker in New York. Writes Mr. Theo. H. Price in "Commerce and Finance."

But it may be that the trade is over-emphasizing the importance of the weather, for while the market becomes less ebullient when the weather improves it does not go down much and the mere suggestion of a high temperature or a storm puts it up again.

The truth is that the supply is so small and the influence of gold inflation is so potent that the market is hypersensitive to news that is both and irresponsible to anything that would normally be depressing. This is a condition that is likely to persist until the empty holes are filled and the movement is heavy enough to test the willingness of spinners to stock up at present prices.

No better proof of the gold inflation can be offered than the advance in the gold value of silver, which is at the highest of the year and about five cents an ounce above the price of last January. Incidentally the Bank of India has reduced its discount rate to 4 per cent, which shows that the ease of money is world wide.

Meanwhile the market for cotton goods is distinctly better. There are so many varieties of cotton cloth that it is impossible to be specific, but well informed merchants say that the advance averages about 10 per cent. This is a substantial improvement but it is even more gratifying to hear that there has been an increase in the demand from the agricultural districts of the country and that merchants are more willing to anticipate their requirements. As a result stocks are being rapidly reduced and large orders are somewhat difficult to fill.

The most important statistical news of the week was Secretary Hester's report upon the production, consumption and carry-over of American cotton. He figures the commercial crop of American cotton, linters included, at 11,290,397 bales as against 11,282,986 bales last season. The world's consumption of American cotton, including linters, is put at 11,242,000 bales as compared with 12,631,000 bales in 1922-23, and the world's carry-over of American growth, including linters, is estimated at 2,319,000 bales as against 2,573,000 a year ago.

Because it probably includes at least 300,000 bales of linters this carry-over seems large, or at least larger than was expected. The figures are, however, almost exactly in accord with the forecast published in Commerce and Finance February 6, 1924.

In that forecast the indicated carry-over of American cotton, not including linters, was put at 1,995,000 bales. This is probably the irreducible minimum, for a world absolutely denuded of cotton will be unthinkable as long as it includes 157,000,000 spindles for which some reserve stock must be carried.

But Secretary Hester's figures do give point to the charge that the Census figures of the supply are in the direction of understatement. The commercial crop has for years exceeded the giving even after allowing liberally for the linters and the "city crop." Last year the Census "distribution" exceeded the supply by 579,000 bales and the indications are that a similar discrepancy will develop this year. This is not important except that it emphasizes the unwisdom of relying blindly on cotton statistics however carefully they may be compiled.

As to the immediate future it depends upon the imminence of the next crop scare and the showing of the next government report. Only those who have the gift of prophecy should venture predictions.

But of the more distant outlook one may speak with some assurance, for it seems unlikely that cotton will decline much as time wears, everything else is going up and many well informed men look for the greatest prosperity this country has ever known.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, Sept. 10th, 5 p.m. Ready prices show an improving tendency by evidence of a rise of about 2 as, in yesterday's prevailing price-levels, with fair purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amount to 2,800 bales, showing a moderate record of off-take.

Our Forward Market is unchanged except for a drop of a penny or two in Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar Ready, Rs. 20/11 per cwt.
Fine White Java Transhipment Rs. 15/12 per cwt.
Fine White Java Shipment Aug/Sept. sh. 22/5 FBH.
Fine White Java Shipment Oct/Decr. sh. 22/0 FBH.
Mauritius Crystal Shipment Aug/Sept. sh. 21/8 FBH.
Mauritius Crystal Shipment Sept/Oct. sh. 22/11 FBH.
Mauritius Crystal Shipment Oct/Nov/Decr. sh. 22/11 FBH.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP

Guma gives his estimate of Cuban Sugar Crop as 4,066,642 tons.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Sept. 8.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
22/6 September nominal.
22/6 October/December noml.
22/9 January/March noml.
Tone:—22/11 January/March noml.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
22/11 January/March noml.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
22/11 January/March noml.
Tone:—Steady.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.
B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 11/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/5.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/2.
PAKISTAN—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 507.
Bank's buying D D Rs. 627.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128.
Bank's buying D D Rs. 123.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 239 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 310 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.44 1/2.
London—Paris Frs 54.90.
London—Switzerland Frs 23.90.
London—Brussels Frs 89.50.
London—Rome Liras 102.00.
LONDON EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Sept. 9.
Tele. Transfers 1/5 15/32 steady.
Bar Gold 44.13.5 firm.
Bar Silver Spot 35 steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September 10.
Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic 1/5 3/8
Bank Demand 1/5 13/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s. .. 1/5 11/16
Res. Demand 1/5 1/2
Hongkong Dollars 1/5 1/2
Shanghai 1/5 1/2
Japan 1/5 1/2
Singapore 1/5 1/2
Market Steady.

London, Sept. 8.
Rentes 3 per cent 54
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 3/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but Steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

London, Sept. 9.
Rentes 3 per cent 54
Bar Silver (Spot) 35
Bar Silver 2 months hence 35
Closing Tone of Silver—India & China bought Steady.
Interest day to day loans 3
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.
Stockholm 16.68
Christiania 32.38
Amsterdam 11.48
Switzerland 23.98
Prague 149.90
London, Sept. 9.
Stockholm 16.74
Christiania 32.38
Amsterdam 11.61
Switzerland 23.98
Belgium Yesterday's 89.62
Athens Yesterday's 246.00
Prague 148.75

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 8.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s. 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s. 4 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/s. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/s. 4 3/4
London, Sept. 9.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s. 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s. 4 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/s. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/s. 4 3/4
2 per cent. Rentes 24 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 10.
Sovereigns ready Rs 15/6/8.
Sovereigns forward Rs 15/6/9.
Bar gold ready Rs 24/3/8.
Bar gold forward Rs 24/3/8.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs 24/4/6.
Bar silver ready Rs 81/8.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs 81/9.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs 81/14.
London, Sept. 9.
Bar gold ready s. 93/5.
Silver forward d. 35.
Firm. India and China bought to cover sales. London speculators selling silver which they have bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 10.
Ready:—24-4-0
Vaidya Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m.
Bhadra 24-4-6 24-3-4 24-3-4
Asha 24-5-9 24-5-0 24-4-9
Teji Mandi:—
gharwa 0-0-0
Asha 0-0-0
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 10.
Ready:—81-8-0
Vaidya Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m.
Bhadra 81-11-0 81-8-0 81-8-0
Asha 82-0-0 81-13-0 81-13-0
Teji Mandi:—
gharwa 0-0-0
Asha 1-2-0
Tone—Market quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 10.
3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Rs. 65/15
5 per cent Government Paper Rs. 68/8
5 per cent Loan due 1924-25 Rs. 83/8
5 per cent Loan due 1925-26 Rs. 83/8
5 per cent Bonds due 1925-26 Rs. 102/10
5 per cent Bonds due 1926-27 Rs. 102/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1926-27 Rs. 103
6 per cent Bonds due 1927-28 Rs. 104
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1925 Rs. 107
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1980 Rs. 102
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent Municipal due 1980 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/4.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Sept. 9.
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1060/30
290 1/8 unchanged
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 291 3/4 -1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/4 plus 1/16
Conversion Loan £77 1/2 unchanged
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £100 3/4 -1/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent 209 -1/8
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 1/8 unchanged
Rupree Paper 3 1/2 per cent 47 1/2 nominal
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 65 1/4 nominal
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 55 1/4 nominal

SHARES.

The Share Market remained closed to-day

SHARES.

London, Sept. 8.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & China 420.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £139.
National Bank of India, Ltd. £44 1/2.
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6 3/16.
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. £10 3/4.
London, Sept. 9.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China 420.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £134 1/2.
National Bank of India, Ltd. £44.
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6 3/16.
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. £10 3/4

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.
In the share market there has remained dull with a few exceptions of some activity in the local and live among bazar speculators. Buyers for the higher denominations were the most active, even at some concession on the last rates. Towards the close, prices advanced somewhat. In local, except Danavirah, rates generally were on the easy side. Kesondra dropped nearly two points. Andamidi was down to rupees two. In tea, a fair number of transactions was put through at prices that exhibited hardly any alterations. In miscellaneous only a small business resulted that called for no comment with the exception of Bengal Aerating Gas, which showed a decline of Rs. six from yesterday. Government securities were quiet with little or no enquiry. The following were the closing quotations:—
Government Securities:—1 1/2 per cent Government Paper Rs. 65/2 - 1/2 per cent bonds 1933-38, 5 per cent war loan 1929-47, 10 per cent bonds 1926-100/14.
Banks:—Central Bank 24, Imperial Bank fully paid 1935, Indian Industrial Bank 7 1/4, Cofens, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 27/14, Dumbur 178, Kesoram 4/1, Mohini Mills 42/10, Jutes—Auckland 257/8, Balli 232, Clive 42/10, Craig 6/9, Port William 387, Howrah 46/2, Kanchari 281/8, Kanchari 430, Landowee 230/8, Lawrence 575, Lethian 422/8, National 233/8, New Central pref. 110, Presidency 7/8, Reliance pref. 111.
Coal:—Albion 15/12, Kosoonda 18/4, Ghusick and Munda 15/12, Kosoonda and Nyadee 16, Kuardi 10/8, New Kendah 9/8, Patmohna 2/10, Raneeunge 49/4, Sudamdih 2.
Miscellaneous:—Bengal Aerating Gas 61, Marshall and Co. India Ltd. 3/12, British India Corporation ord. 4/6, Indian Wood Products 5/12, Spence's Hotel 11/8, Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, A. shares 840.
Tea Companies:—Bhatkwa 63, Darjeeling Tea and Chinchona old shares 235, Doolahat 28/8, Joybipara 25/8, Loochan 11/4, Rutema 11/8, Harimara 69.
Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was Rs. 7/16d. and demand bills were 1.5 15/32d.

SKINS SALE.

London, Sept. 9.
Goat skins sale closed to-day. Market was dull. 926,000 lbs. were sold. Madras Primes were 21 to 4 pence, Madras Medium and Ordinary were par to 2 pence, and Bombay Good and Bombay Ordinary were par to 4 pence lower. Sheep skins were strong with good demand, Madras grades were 3 to 6 pence higher.
Business was done to-day in Lined Calcutta for shipment by first half of September to Avonmouth at £23 and in Lined Bombay for September shipment at £23 1/8 and in La Plata Argentine for January/February shipment to Hull at £19 3/4. In Wheat, Cargo Australian for January shipment at 57 and in Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi afloat 56/3. In Karachi Gram for September/October shipment at 46/3.

Washington, Sept. 8.
The U. S. Cotton Census Bureau gives condition of the cotton crop as on 1st August 1924, 59.3 per cent and forecasts the production at 12,787,000 bales. Cotton picked up to the 1st. September is 958,000 bales.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept. 10.
Yesterday Reuter reported 94 to 101 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on heavy speculative and local traders selling. To-day Reuter reported 2 points down to 8 points up. Liverpool was reported 31 to 34 points down yesterday. A further drop of 20 to 25 points has been reported to-day.
The agricultural Bureau Report published in New York on the 8th instant was received here yesterday, and gives the condition of the crop on the 1st instant as 59.3 per cent against 64.9 per cent as on the 15th August and 54.1 per cent on the 25th of August last year. The total number of bales ginned upto 31st August is 958,000 bales.
Messrs. Umrigar and Veusgar have received the following cables dated 8th and 9th instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—
"Our information is contrary to Government indicated production. Think that purchase advisable expecting extensive holding improvement should further weakness develop."
Dated 8th.
"Think that shorts' resistance impressing."
Dated 9th.

Messrs. Breen and Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 8th inst. (5-20 p.m.) as under:—
"Condition 59.3 per cent. Crop 12,787,000 bales. Ginned 958,000 bales. September to an ultimate supply being quite sufficient to provide the world's requirements. The decline has gone too far and should the trade commence to buy freely in the near future or crop prospects considerably deteriorate we expect prices to harden gradually."
As regards the local market the tone at the moment is distinctly steady. Prices however fluctuate within narrow limits, trading being of a purely speculative nature with exporters showing no interest. We expect the demand to increase materially when once the American markets begin to show signs of some improvement.

In accordance with lower advice reported from America the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning at Rs. 474 i.e. Rs. 91 lower than Saturday's closing rate for P. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Bull Operators and the market closed at Rs. 476 on selling by Commission Houses the prices dropped to Rs. 475 but again recovered to Rs. 476 on Bazar operators buying and the market closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 474 and declined to Rs. 475 on selling by a Japan House closed steady at Rs. 476 at 6 p.m.

Fine Omra Dec./Jan. opened at Rs. 451 and closed steady at Rs. 452 on general buying. Commission Houses were moderate sellers. F. G. Broach Dec./Jan. was nominally quoted Rs. 410.
Our market for ready cotton was closed on Monday and Tuesday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, September 10.
6 P. M.
Fully Good Broach April-May .. 476
Good Bengal Dec./Jan. .. 409
Fine Omra .. Dec./Jan. .. 463
Good Southern .. Aug-Sept .. 475

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay September 10.
Description Super-Fine Fin. F. (and Good) M. U. Southern .. 60.0 100 680

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, September 10.
Fully Good Broach April-May .. 476
Good Bengal Dec.-January .. 410
Fine Omra .. Dec.-Jan. .. 463
Good Southern .. Aug-Sept .. 475

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 10.

New York Market, 6th September, 1924.

Previous Close. Delivery. Opening Prices. Closing Prices. Value close.

21.41 Oct. 24.68+14 24.51 +08

24.02 Dec. 24.19 +07

23.92 Jan. 23.98 +06

24.19 Mar. 21.25 +06

24.14 May. 24.48 +14

On 5th September New York Spot 25.70 plus 05; New Orleans 23.72 plus 07.

On 6th September New York Spot 25.80 plus 10; New Orleans 23.77 plus 05.

October highest 24.65 (10-94 a.m.) lowest 24.00 (8-24 a.m.) range 15 points.

New York Market, 8th September, 1924.

Previous Close. Delivery. Opening Prices. Closing Prices. Value close.

24.52 Oct. 24.62+10

24.02 Dec. 23.98-101

23.92 Jan. 23.11-47 23.01-97

24.26 Mar. 23.26-130

24.18 May. 23.47-101

On 8th September New York Spot 24.60 - 120; New Orleans 23.95 - 72.

Agricultural Bureau Report gives the condition as on 1st September 1924 of the Cotton crop as 59.3 per cent (against 64.9 per cent as on 15th August and 57.4 per cent as on 1st August) with an indicated yield at 12,787,000 bales. Cotton ginned to 31st August 1924, 958,000.

Telegraphic market advice:—Heavy speculative selling, local traders selling and some hedge selling; stopless orders being reached. October highest 24.77 (12 noon), lowest 23.57 (1.49 p.m.), range 18 points.

New York Market, 9th September, 1924.

Previous Close. Delivery. Opening Prices. Closing Prices. Value close.

23.58 Oct. 23.78+20 23.60+02 23.52 -06

23.08 Dec. 23.06-2

23.01 Jan. 22.99-02 23.04 +01

23.26 Mar. 23.31 +05

23.47 May. 23.55 +08

Telegraphic market advice:—Small but steady market.

October highest 23.78 (at the opening), lowest 23.50 (10-22 a.m.) range 28 points.

Liverpool Market, 6th September, 1924.

Previous Close. Delivery. Opening Prices. Closing Prices. Since previous Close.

13.99 Oct. 13.95-04 14.03 +04

13.83 Jan. 13.87 +04

13.87 Mar. 13.84-03 13.90 +03

13.87 May. 13.90 +03

13.71 July. 13.74 +03

Egyptian. 19.25 +05

19.20 Nov. 18.85 +10

18.75 Jan. 18.85 +10

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Liverpool Market, 8th September, 1924.

Previous Close. Delivery. Opening Prices. Closing Prices. Since previous Close.

14.03 Oct. 13.98-05 13.82-21 13.69 -34

13.87 Jan. 13.90 M.r. 13.84-06 13.65-22 13.65 -32

13.90 May. 13.84-06 13.54 -32

13.90 May. 13.84-06 13.59 -31

13.74 Jul. 13.43 -31

Egyptian. 19.10 -15

19.20 Nov. 18.65 -20

18.85 Jan. 18.65 -20

Telegraphic market advice:—(1) While Agricultural Bureau Report is less favourable than expected, bearish feeling predominates, and increased hedge selling expected daily, with lack of buying power at present level. Look for lower market at least temporarily, and think well of selling. Our New York house agrees.

(2) American cross rate 4.44. Some further hedge selling and later market declined on Agricultural Bureau Report.

Liverpool Market, 9th September, 1924.

Previous Close. Delivery. Opening Prices. Closing Prices. Since previous Close.

13.69 Oct. 13.50-19 13.48-21 13.44 -25

13.55 Jan. 13.34-21 13.32 -23

13.58 Mar. 13.38-20 13.35 -23

13.59 May. 13.36 -23

13.43 Jul. 13.23 -20

Egyptian. 18.76 -34

19.10 Nov. 18.26 -33

18.55 Jan. 18.26 -33

Telegraphic market advice:—(1) No precipitation. Temperature between 95 deg. and 100 deg. in Texas. Forecast:—Entirely but generally fair. New York Sales futures on Monday last estimated at 400,000.

(2) Continued trade fixing call sales. Local buying. Rains in the East. American cross rate 4.42 3/4.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept

POONA RACING SEASON.

FIRST MEETING: THIRD DAY.

CINTRA'S FINE PERFORMANCE.

Poona's Third Big Meeting saw a large holiday crowd which assembled with anticipations of a good day's sport. Unfortunately the majority of yesterday's results were by no means so satisfactory from the point of view of backers, as only three favourites materialised in a card of ten events.

There have been quite a series of accidents in Poona this season and yesterday there was one concerned with The Burnett Plate, Division 1, in which McPherson and S. J. Meekings were brought down at the fourth furlong. The former sustained a broken collar bone while the latter fortunately escaped with a shaking and was seen riding in subsequent events. Cintra carried off the "plum" event of the day—The Ganeshkhind Plate—in fine style. This mare made her appearance after a long time and judging from the dividend paid she must have been strongly fancied by her connections.

Godfrey saddled the most winners securing a treble with his Dollarina, Prince Hamed and Cintra.

Townsend, Burn and McPherson each accounted for two winners while Sheldon, S. J. Meekings, A. C. Walker and Barnett also gained a point in their favour.

A strong shower of rain fell while the fourth race was being run but this in no way affected the going as the subsequent races were run in good timing.

Numerous scratchings reduced the field in the 2nd Division of The Lanark Plate to small proportions. Public fancy centred on Dialect and Island Lord. It was left to Dollarina, out for the third time this season and without a performance, to provide the fastest upset of the day. The finish was close, contested and Dialect might have scored had he not run out at the turn. Island Lord could do no better than fill fourth place behind Daphnia.

Hishan was again given solid support in The Cecil Gray Plate but he failed to justify the confidence placed in him. Getting off slowly he never quite got striding properly and victory belonged to a neglected candidate—Mayiah who recorded quite an easy win under the guidance of Burn. Mozan also had a large following and he ran his usual game race, getting home second in front of Yildiz.

Punters suffered another reverse when they made Divide their choice in the 1st Division of The Lanark Plate. There were many enquiries after Green Malt and Nurse Bobs. First and second places were filled by outsiders, Lucky Lad, making a start to finish job of it and Golden Fancy beating Green Malt for second honours. A near fourth was as close as Divide could get.

There was one better than the favourite in The Wanowrie Plate for Safety accounted for his small field in rather easy fashion. Out with a favourable weight Khundi started an "odds on" chance. He was well beaten however though he did not appear unduly distressed. Mahir after doing all the running finished third.

Run over the ten furlong course The Galway Plate saw seventeen runners go to the post. In this big field Pomme Anna wound up a better favourite than Happy Times and Redcot. Here again the favourite was beaten out of the first two places, Prince Hamed from the same stable annexing the prize after leading from start to finish. Redcot gave evidence that she is in good fettle by running into second place after occupying an inconspicuous position for the greatest part of the journey. Mar from County was the last of the runners to be found the extra two furlongs more than he could go under his weight but he was a good fourth at the finish.

Mr. Eve's colours had a turn when his find getting The Count carried off the 1st Division of The Burnett Plate. Incidentally he was the first favourite to score during the afternoon. Third place also fell to the same owner, his Rowardennan getting there behind the Kolhapur mare Saucy. Red Cross Boy after leading for three quarters of the journey finished fourth. In this race Miss Evans and Carton Pierre brought their riders down near the fourth furlong.

Godfrey saddled his third winner in Cintra who annexed the prize that mattered. It was altogether a fine win, for Owen Roe could make no impression on her though Bowley tried his utmost up the straight. Joint favourite with Owen Roe, Flaming Orb never gave his backers any hope as he was one of the first beaten and never seemed to relish the soft going.

A wretched start characterised The Eglinton Handicap which saw Scandalous get the better of the first favourite Mr. Realm. Byramjee's representative showed improved form over the distance and struck us as being one of the most promising youngsters in training. French Briar did well to finish good third after being none to well away.

Krishna Kumari's win in the 2nd Division of The Burnett Plate completed a nice double for Byramjee. Starting favourite in a field of eleven she won as she liked. Second and third places were filled by Count Palatine and Lomond Hills respectively. Both Night Watchman and Piccolo were

both strongly supported but they never gave their backers a run for their money.

Punters were again on the right thing in the last race of the day, their choice—Tarick winning The Seistan Plate in hollow fashion. Townsend experienced quite an enjoyable ride and could have won much more easily had he chosen. An outsider in Johur got home second while Baronet who found a big backing secured third place. Shums was in front for a mile and then retired.

THE LANARK HANDICAP. Division 1.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. Eve's DOLLARINA 9/8, Walker 2/1, H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's DAPHNIA 7/11, Sheldon 4/1, Mr. Heath's ISLAND LORD 7/5, Donnelly 4/1. Did not run—Curry, Krishnakumari, The Minx, Lomo, Britomart and Cyrena. Also raced—Dugald Dalgetty 9/12, Thompson's Marston Mike 9/10, Perkins; Zia 7/10, Meekings.

The Race—They were all well away. Dollarina was first to get into her stride but she was soon passed by Dialect who continued at the helm with Dollarina, Zia and Island Lord in close attendance. There was no change until the turn where Dialect ran wide. Dollarina secured the rails and though pressed in the run home by Dialect whom Walker quickly righted she managed to last out by a neck. Daphnia, spurred into third place half a length away and Island Lord filled fourth place half-length behind.

Time 1 min. 15 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 91/8 for win and Rs. 84/8 and Rs. 21 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 38/8 for win and Rs. 18/8 and Rs. 21 for places.

Favourite Dialect.

Trainer E. S. Godfrey.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, imported direct from the country of foaling on or since 1st July, 1923. 14 hands to carry 9st 7lb. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply).

Posties: Winnings over 4 lbs. twice 7 lbs. offener, 10 lbs. Winner McPherson Plate or Second Dealers' Plate (Bombay 1924) or Dealers' New Plate (Poona 1924) 7 lbs. in addition to above penalties.

Mr. Heath's MAYIAH 9/8, Burn 2/1, Mr. S. R. A. Wabab's MOZAN 9/8, Townsend 4/1, Noble and J. D. Crawford 4/1, DIZ 8/10, Raymond 4/1.

Mr. A. Khan's SEA SPRAY 8/10, Clarke 4/1. Did not run—Sanderson; Young Takret and Egypt.

The Race—Tamaran flashed out for a while from a good start then Mozan headed the field and showed the way to Mozan. Mighty and Yildiz, Hishan again badly away. Mozan and Mighty kept in the van. Mozan being at a slight advantage. At the fourth furlong Rand and Moscow were also very prominent. Mozan was the first to enter the straight but Mayiah soon got level and thereafter going strong left him to win comfortably by 1 1/2 lengths. Mighty tired and made way for Yildiz and Sea Spray both of whom travelled very fast near home. The former short headed the latter for third place. A head separated Mozan from Yildiz.

Time 1 min. 23 2/5 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 117/8 for win and Rs. 27/8 and Rs. 27/8 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 73/8 for win and Rs. 17/8 and Rs. 17/8 for places.

Favourite Hishan.

THE LANARK HANDICAP. Division 1.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. N. A. Kazi's LUCKY LAD 7/6, Meekings 4/1, Mr. C. N. Wadia's GOLDEN FANCY 9/2, Buckley 4/1.

Mr. Eve's GREEN MALT 9/8, Walker 4/1, Mr. Thaddeus' DIVIDE 9/6, Burn 4/1. Did not run—Bouillotte and My Realm.

The Race—Nurse Bobs broke the line repeated and Sued Blue would not come up to the tapes. They were eventually released to a fair start. Lucky Lad immediately racing to the front followed by Green Malt, Divide and Sued Blue. Gray moved out slowly. Lucky Lad had a clear lead as they raced past the fourth with Divide and Green Malt next, racing almost abreast. Then came Turbie and Golden Fancie. Lucky Lad never headed and he sailed away to win comfortably by three parts of a length. Up the outside divided of Green Malt and Divide who were fighting at the finish for second place. The former lasted out third a short head behind and Divide was beaten into fourth a head away.

Time 1 min. 15 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 81/8 for win and Rs. 43/8 and Rs. 51/8 and Rs. 27/8 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 88 for win and Rs. 23/8 and Rs. 14 for places.

Favourite Divide.

Trainer Capt. D'Arcy.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, imported direct from the country of foaling on or since 1st July, 1923. 14 hands to carry 9st 7lb. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply).

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Mr. N. A. Kazi's LUCKY LAD 7/6, Meekings 4/1, Mr. C. N. Wadia's GOLDEN FANCY 9/2, Buckley 4/1.

Mr. Eve's GREEN MALT 9/8, Walker 4/1, Mr. Thaddeus' DIVIDE 9/6, Burn 4/1. Did not run—Bouillotte and My Realm.

The Race—Nurse Bobs broke the line repeated and Sued Blue would not come up to the tapes. They were eventually released to a fair start. Lucky Lad immediately racing to the front followed by Green Malt, Divide and Sued Blue. Gray moved out slowly. Lucky Lad had a clear lead as they raced past the fourth with Divide and Green Malt next, racing almost abreast. Then came Turbie and Golden Fancie. Lucky Lad never headed and he sailed away to win comfortably by three parts of a length. Up the outside divided of Green Malt and Divide who were fighting at the finish for second place. The former lasted out third a short head behind and Divide was beaten into fourth a head away.

Time 1 min. 15 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 81/8 for win and Rs. 43/8 and Rs. 51/8 and Rs. 27/8 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 88 for win and Rs. 23/8 and Rs. 14 for places.

Favourite Divide.

Trainer Capt. D'Arcy.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, imported direct from the country of foaling on or since 1st July, 1923. 14 hands to carry 9st 7lb. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply).

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Favourite Divide.

GULBARGA RIOTS

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S STATEMENT.

In the course of a statement regarding the Gulbarga riots and especially a Hindu request to the Government of India for the protection of their interests in Gulbarga, Maulana Abdul Bari says:—

"His Exalted Highness did not lose a single moment after the occurrence. He took prompt action and did what could possibly be done under the circumstances. A Commission was appointed to hold an impartial enquiry. The rights and interests of the subjects, no matter to what- ever community they belonged, were protected the loss was compensated and means adopted for safe-guarding against such unfortunate incidents in future. In spite of the loss of a capable police officer, both the police and Executive Officers were held responsible. An example like that cannot be found in British India what to say of Native States. In the face of these circumstances to make the above-mentioned request is nothing but to create mischief. It is quite premature to say anything about Gulbarga until the Commission arrives to some definite conclusions, and it is absolutely impolitic to suggest some other Commission from outside. Both the Hindus and Mussalmans should entirely depend on the sense of justice as well as the wisdom of His Exalted Highness. The traditions of the Hyderabad State and the

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1924

THE EXCISE DUTY.

There can be no grimmer comment on the present system of government in India than the Excise Duty levied for the last generation on the premier Indian industry. The mill-owners may cry themselves hoarse, but the forces that seem arrayed against the abolition of this most uneconomic and inequitable form of taxation are apparently too strong to be affected by their clamour. There is, of course, not a shred of economic or even political reason in favour of this tax, which, as the pamphlets published in this connection by the Mill-Owners' Association have endeavoured to show, has been condemned by every Indian and Englishman of any importance during the last thirty years. But the absence of logic or justice in their measures of public policy have never hitherto prevented the Government of India, or their masters, the rulers of the Secretary of State in London, from inflicting any injustice they can upon the devoted head of India, if by so doing they obtain some tangible benefit for the worshippers of the Golden Calf in Britain. The Government have to-day one sovereign reason to oppose all demands for the abolition of the cotton excise duty. They know it just as well as any of their critics in the mill-owners' ranks, if not better, that the taxation of a country's own industry for the benefit of another's industry is fatal; and when that taxation is levied, as is the Indian cotton excise duty, irrespective of the profits of the industry, there can be only one inference from the procedure: the tax-levying authority must be resolved to strangle that industry. Financial reasons will be adduced to-day, as they have been adduced in the past, in support of a further lease of life to this unjust impost. But the gravest of financial stringency in the last War, when England practically dropped her generations-old system of free trade finance, did not permit that country to impose taxation upon a variety of its flourishing industries, for the benefit of America which had just then been thinking of joining the struggle on the side of the Allies. The McKenna duties in England were a direct departure from the traditional system of free trade finance so popular in England; and had the then Chancellor of the Exchequer thought fit to impose a countervailing excise duty on all the industries whose products coming from America were to be taxed, he could easily have pleaded the authority of all the generations of free trade financiers who had been shaping the public finance of England for the preceding sixty years. He would, in addition, have had the further argument of adding a considerable income to the Exchequer, which, at that moment, was anxious to gather every penny it possibly could. But neither Mr. McKenna nor any of his successors thought it necessary to saddle or cripple the industries of England to help, as it were, the military ardour of the new ally. In India, however, we live under different conditions. There are no principles in the governance of India. Expediency rules every thing. And expediency dictates that the cotton excise duties, which yield to-day, roughly, about two crores, cannot be sacrificed by an ever-needy exchequer. That is the plain and the only truth of the matter. They will, we have no doubt, whip up every conceivable and inconceivable reason to support this impossible impost. They will point out that the import duty on foreign goods is 11 per cent. and the excise duty is only (2) 3½ per cent., thus giving a benefit in taxation in favour of the home goods of 7½ per cent. Shade of List! What an enormous protection! And that, too, in comparison with the other textile industries, where there is no antidote in the shape of

deducted in logic and economics! Far be it from us to point out to the omniscient advisers of the Government of India that the other textile industries of India have hitherto escaped excise duties; if they intend to starve out the nascent industrial life in the country, they will be sure to hit upon this clinching argument. But we must observe, with every deference to the high priests of public finance in India, that the only excuse—even then it is not a justification,—of any excise duties in modern financial systems which have any claim to be regarded as civilised is to check by their means any deleterious consumption which the State in the interests of the community desires to see checked, but which it feels itself powerless to restrict by more direct and overt means. Intoxicants of all kinds are taxed in that manner. And though there may be isolated instances, like Japan taxing the out-turn of its cotton mills, the motive in each such case, when analysed, will be found to be such as the Government of India cannot possibly plead as an excuse for their iniquitous arrangement. The two crores they derive as revenue from the taxation of the produce,—not profits, be it noted,—of our cotton mills offer no substantial reason for the retention of this duty; for the amount,—if it is absolutely indispensable to keep the figure,—can be easily obtained through the correction of the income tax vagaries which serve to exempt large sections of rich classes from any taxation whatsoever. But the foreign Government of India cannot possibly muster up courage enough to tackle this supreme problem of heroic statesmanship which must, accordingly, be left to a future and happier generation of Indians. Even without touching the Permanent System, the Government can, by the manipulation of the customs schedule in a still more protective direction, make up for the threatened loss. Where there is a will, there is always a way.

There is one aspect of this controversy, however, which we do not wish the protagonists should spring upon one another unawares. Does the taxation of the mill-produce serve in any way to protect the products of the handloom industry? Sentiment is too strongly involved in this connection to allow much scope for cold, hard reasoning if once it is invoked by either side as an argument in the discussion. If the handloom industry has to be encouraged for social, if not economic, reasons, there are other means of doing so, as indicated, for example, by the Indian Fiscal Commission, not to speak of the increasing production and use of Khaddar. We do not believe the 3½ per cent. duty charged on the produce of the mills, which consume about three times as much cotton as the handlooms all over the country, will make any appreciable difference to the cost of production to the Indian handloom weaver. He can, in many cases, only look upon the handloom industry as a by-product, and as such use it to eke out his meagre earnings. The problem of improving the economic ability of the masses of India is an intricate one; but we may be sure it will not be brought an iota nearer solution by mixing up issues, as in the suggestion that the cotton excise duties of to-day serve to protect the handloom industry against the mill-competition. The handloom industry needs no such protection; and if it does, the excise duty is not the means to accord it. There is, therefore, not the slightest case for any further retention of the excise duty on the Indian cotton industry at all.

POVERTY AND BRITISH RULE-II.

We urged the other day the necessity of a comprehensive enquiry into the economic conditions of the people because we are gravely concerned about things as they are. There is everywhere an indication of deterioration. The capitalist class in India was never worse off than it is to-day, and every shrewd critic points to the great shrinkage of wealth as the result of the depression, through which the country has been passing during the last three years. The middle class is in a painful state of anxiety and unemployment with signs of distress, which only the effort to maintain a respectable appearance does not bring forth on the surface. The claim that the working classes and the "masses" are to-day better off could only be justified by the rise of money wages in some industrial centres, but it is doubtful if the gain in the quantity and quality of food and shelter and clothing, which they can buy with their money to-day, is larger than it was ten years ago. In any case it is the condition of the agricultural

before and which calls for an immediate enquiry. Shrewd critics of the Government land revenue policy like the late Mr. R. C. Dutt, speaking with first-hand experience, pointed out that land revenue administration was calculated to impoverish and to lower the standard of life. In spite of these conditions and in the teeth of the opposition from the Assembly, the Government of India doubled the salt tax on one occasion and only abandoned the increase during the last budget not without threats to the Provinces regarding their contributions. We cannot conceive of a financial administration less in accord with public opinion or with the good of the public than that which, instead of attempting a clear analysis based on first-hand information and initiating a carefully thought-out economic policy, goes forward in search of new sources of taxation,—an administration which, instead of attempting or offering to reduce the military expenditure even to the pre-war peace basis, presses the claims of the Civil Service and thus attempts to transfer to the shoulders of the Indian taxpayers the rise of prices and the dearth of good things, from which every section of the world generally suffers as the result of the war. Difficult as it is to understand the mentality of the Finance Department with regard to terms of reference of the Taxation Inquiry Committee it becomes impossible to do so in reference to its personnel. Sir Basil Blackett complained that the financial system of India was not scientific, and that he could not get proper advice from Mr. Cook or from Mr. Aiyar, two officials of the Finance Department with more than twenty-five years service to their credit. It is legitimate to ask whether he expects to receive proper advice, guidance and scientific light from men like the Maharaja of Burdwan and Dr. Paranjpye, both of whom are admitted to be unfamiliar with even practical finance and much more so with the intricate scientific laws governing public finance. We had thought that the days were long past when commissions of public enquiry would be presided over by officials, and yet we have in the Taxation Committee an anti-diluvian I. C. S. chairman. After the Fiscal Commission, it was legitimate to expect that in every committee of enquiry there would be a non-official Indian majority, and yet we find that the Indians on this Committee are in a minority. The personnel is intelligible to the public only on the ground that the officials have already conceived of certain measures for imposing larger burdens on the taxpayer, and want the sanction of a subservient committee to that scheme so as to weaken the resistance, which the Assembly is offering to the system of extravagant administration, unmindful of the effects of larger borrowing or larger taxation on the economic well-being of the public.

The Government of India cannot plead that a comprehensive economic enquiry has not been asked for. Over and over again from many platforms protests have been made against the continued exploitation of this country, against the frittering of its resources and against official extravagance. Reduced military expenditure and larger outlay on education and sanitation have been urged on many occasions—in vain. The expansion of industry in order to widen the scope of employment for the people, and in order to check the process by which skilled artisan labour in India is turned into unskilled manual labour, has been asked for, but the Government's attitude towards Indian industries has remained as unsympathetic as it has been from the very start. Signs of misery, poverty, want in agricultural districts have been seen and reported from many a quarter. Lack of food for men and children, and of clothing for women to hide their shame, has been proved in districts in which there is dislocation of the ordinary operations of life on account of natural calamities such as famine or flood, pointing out that a large mass of the population lives only on the margin and with a small reserve of resources. In the Council of State a specific demand was made for such an economic enquiry and, as usual, the Government deflected the popular demand by the moonshine of the Taxation Committee calculated to secure their own ends and to baulk the aims which the leaders of the country have had in view. Such a demand has not formed part of the platform of any individual political party to the exclusion of others. It has been universal. The conclusion is, therefore, unavoidable that the Government for some reason or the other are unwilling to countenance such an

or of the economic policy of its agents. We have no desire to pre-judge the issues or the results of such an enquiry. If the officials think that political capital is being made out of adverse economic facts, it is all the greater reason why they should encourage the institution of the enquiry demanded and not confirm the suspicions which the public entertain as to the continued impoverishment and the downward trend of economic vitality of the masses.

We are informed that over sixty members of the Legislative Assembly have given notice recommending the institution of an economic enquiry forthwith. If that is so, it is a sufficient indication as to how universal and widespread is the demand in this direction, and we have no doubt but that every Indian member, whether elected or nominated, will support it when it comes before the Assembly. We have no hesitation in saying that the absence of response in financial and economic matters to public opinion stamps the methods pursued by the Government of India as more befitting a country under military occupation than one governed constitutionally.

Notes of the Day.

Tragic!

The whole episode of the debate on the Sikh question initiated by Sardar Jogendra Singh in the Council of State can only be described as tragic. We wonder if the pusillanimity of the Sardar who finally surrendered to official blandishments by withdrawing his resolution should be deplored more than the thoughtless and unbending attitude of officialdom. The merit of the resolution was likewise dubious. That all right-minded men should recognise the necessity of a Conciliation Board to consider—or rather reconsider—the whole Sikh question and to promote settlement by mutual compromise is natural. The Akalis as well as Government have tried to batter each other during the last few years with their own weapons and while the moral victory rests undoubtedly with the former, their full and final success can only be achieved after the law about the Gurudwaras is thoroughly reformed. The whole question, however, resolves itself into this: are both sides in a sufficiently conciliatory mood, and are they prepared to profit by any Conciliation Board? The history of the S. G. P. Committee's negotiations with Birdwood Committee and the official speeches in the recent debate conclusively show that while the Akalis are prepared to do everything consistent with their sacred responsibilities Government are not prepared to come down even by a single inch from the high pedestal they have assumed for themselves. Apart from the ill-conceived and clumsy attempt to divide the community, official apologists talked glibly about all initiative in this matter coming from Sikhs themselves. As if the Sardar who moved the resolution was not a Sikh himself and could not represent the general sense of the community! So there will be no Conciliatory Board, no compromise. Then remains only one alternative. The recent troubles can only foreshadow another grim struggle. Meanwhile the sands are running out. Even the weak Sardar put his case in a nutshell when he urged the Sikh case of recovering their shrines from profligate Mohants who had come into possession of them through the operation of British laws. The valiant Sikhs cannot tolerate this shameful disgrace to their faith and community and will again take to their invulnerable weapon of Satyagraha if Government do not mend their ways betimes.

The Tangled Skein.

In reply to Mr. Gyaprasad Sinha's question relating to Sir Sankaran Nair's book on "Gandhi and Anarchy," Sir Alexander Muddiman denied the allegation that the book was inspired by Government. This emphatic denial, however, is hardly consistent with Sir Sankaran Nair's own inconsistent evidence in Justice McCordie's Court. When, during his examination, Sir W. Schwabe asked Sir Sankaran whether he was "asked to write a reply to Gandhi's non-co-operation pamphlet," the witness replied, "Not quite a reply, but dealing with the situation." Now whatever is meant by "Gandhi's non-co-operation pamphlet," the meaning of Sir Sankaran's reply seems to be clear: that he was asked to write not a direct reply but a general review of the situation taken with a view to formulate conclusions that would refute the arguments of the "Gandhi pamphlets." Nor is there any doubt about the identity of the unnamed entity that was supposed to have asked Sir Sankaran; for in the immediately preceding sentence Sir Sankaran had stated that the book had been found very useful by the Government of India in debates which had taken place. It would appear, therefore, as though the Government of India had been responsible for the idea of the pamphlet and nine out of ten Indians who read the report thought that to be the case. Now that Sir Alexander Muddiman denies the fact and disowns any responsibility, it is pertinent to clarify this muddle. Either the Home Member is indulging in the familiar device of the "ministerial" answer that conceals as much as it reveals by taking refuge in technical or verbal distinctions or there has been some error in the report of the proceedings of the case. If the latter is the case, Sir Sankaran Nair, we hope, will clear up the mystery. He is doubtless at some disadvantage in the matter, for being an Indian he cannot locate his fellow-countrymen for the purpose of English language as Mr. Lionel Curtis did when he adumbrated his famous

APPEAL OF THE ABORIGINALS.

THEIR NUMBER—5 PER CENT.

(BY A. V. THAKKAR.)

Very few people, we believe, have any idea of the magnitude of the problem of aboriginals, who inhabit all the provinces of the vast country, of their vast numbers, of their stupendous ignorance, their poverty, their love for opium, their abhorrence from the general population and splendid seclusion in hills and forests. Still fewer people have any idea of the opportunities that await the social and religious worker, who has not yet directed his attention there, except the Christian missionary. Among the many questions that will have to be solved with the advent of Swarajya as this important problem that will require the services of a large army of statesmen, philanthropists, preachers, and welfare workers. The census of 1921 puts the total number of all aboriginals at no less than 16 millions out of 330 millions in the country or fully 5 per cent. Roughly their number is the same as that of the total population of Central Provinces and Berar with that of Baroda State added on to it. Their number is more than twice the population of the Province of Assam, or of all the Indian States in Bombay Presidency, excluding Baroda. If you can imagine the city of Bombay peopled wholly and exclusively by ill-clad, almost naked, half-wild Bkils from Khandesh, Santals from Bengal and Chhota Nagpur and Gonds from Chhatisgarh, and by similar other tribes, no less than thirteen such cities can be peopled by the aboriginal India. Further, they are spread over all the provinces in India. They represent a substantial proportion of the population of Assam, and are numerous in the British and State tracts of Central India, the Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, and in the hilly tracts of South India and Burma. In Bombay Presidency their number bears a larger proportion to the total population than in India. Here their number is close upon 2 millions, out of a total of 27 or over 7 per cent. You will find them by thousands and lakhs in Khandesh, Thana, Kolaba, Panch Mahals, North Gujarat, Nasik, and the famine of 1900 has driven them in thousands even to the desert region of Thar and Parkar in Sind. Of course, you will not find them in towns, or railway trains, but if you care to travel through their villages, their hill residences and their forests, away from railway, telegraph wire and even the postal runner's track, you will find them in thousands, roaming in nature's garb and subsisting on the scanty meal, which their, at best, indifferent cultivation of cleared forest patch and forest fruits, provides them.

The Most Backward Of All.

These people were the original sons of the soil before the Aryans poured in their thousands from the North-West and North-East passes, conquered them with their

(Continued on page 11.)

and women of India" and "Indian men and women" when they obviously had no other excuse to fall back upon.

A Generation's Service.

We congratulate the "Indian Social Reformer" on its entering the thirty-first year of its long and useful career of public service. The "Reformer" has been a singular weekly in the Indian world of journalism—both as regards its character and its outlook. It is the expression of a single personality which, though rich in its multifarious interests, is moved, above all, by intense religious emotion; and its outlook is individualistic to such an extent that superficial men who revel in party-labels discover no policy in its writings and are apt to mistake its originality for a craving for novelty. But the "Reformer," if it lacks a policy, has that more profound thing which we call attitude, and we feel that it is there even though we may often fail to perceive it clearly. It is, at bottom, the attitude of a social reformer who utilises all proper and available means for the realisation of his ideals—whether it be the constructive programme of Bardoli or social measures in a legislature or social amelioration by missionaries. To those who think in terms of political battle-cries the apparent political inconsistencies of the "Reformer"—its agreement with opponents and disagreement with men of similar views—appear the last word in political instability and vacillation, but to those whose endeavour is for a larger and more comprehensive social reconstruction, the contribution of the "Reformer" seems peculiarly vital. It seeks to make politics a means of social regeneration and introduces a scale of moral values in social affairs that is not the less essential because there are plenty of cynics to deride them. It is, we believe, the close inter-dependence of politics and social reform as emphasised by Mahatma Gandhi no less than the unusual moral energy of the Mahatma himself that attracted the "Reformer" to non-co-operation, whereas the other political opponents of the Mahatma preferred to work davenly and tacitly acquiesce in repression. Nor is the service rendered by the "Reformer" a problem that is at once social and political in India—less significant. For its solution it looks not to any mechanical readjustments but to cultural understanding and spiritual forces—and we think, for excellent reasons. Indeed, the quiet dignity, the independence of outlook and the clarity of style, that distinguish the "Reformer" have made it one of the most stimulating journals in India.

The Repudiation.

We draw attention to the emphatic contradiction by Mr. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, of the statement that Messrs. Fazli Haque and Abul Kasim had been delegated by the League to proceed to England. We pointed out on Tuesday the danger involved in the League being represented in England by the Minister of Bengal and Mr. Abul Kasim

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MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

THE CONGRESS OF 1915.

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S FEARS OF TILAK AND MRS. BESANT.

LORD SINHA'S DISAPPOINTING PRONOUNCEMENT.

WHY I JOINED THE HOME RULE LEAGUE.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

XI

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The following, the eleventh, instalment of Mr. B. G. Horniman's Indian Reminiscences, in which he describes the circumstances leading to the re-union of the two parties, the "Extremists" and the "Moderates", in the Congress in 1915, will be read with special interest to-day in view of the efforts being made by Mahatma Gandhi towards a United Congress. Writing about Sir Pherozeshah's attitude towards the Lokmanya and Mrs. Besant, Mr. Horniman says: "I did not find Sir Pherozeshah Mehta nearly so 'intransigent' in his attitude either to Tilak or Mrs. Besant as Wacha and some other of his close associates. He had a very high opinion of Tilak personally, and told me once that, if he and Tilak could be left to themselves, he did not think they would have any difficulty in coming to a working arrangement for the advantage of the country. But it was the people round him, he said, and added with one of his humorous smiles, 'And some of our own friends are difficult to deal with also'."

After describing the work of the Bombay Congress of 1915, Mr. Horniman thus explains why he joined the Home Rule League started by Mrs. Besant: "The Basus, the Samarthas and the Sinhas failed to realise that the country was clamouring for action and activity, and that if the Congress did not give them the outlet it wanted for its pent-up feelings, it would find it through another organisation that was more up-to-date and progressive in its methods. I realised this as strongly as anyone could. I knew that India would get nothing by a continuance of the mendicant attitude that had been so long in vogue, and that the Congress might go on passing resolutions till Doomsday without any effect, unless the world were shown that India was determined to agitate and agitate and give the Government no peace until her demand for freedom was recognised. I was utterly unable to understand the position of those Moderate leaders who distrusting Mrs. Besant and Tilak were ready to do all in their power to check their activities, and were at the same time, without the energy or inclination to do something on their own account."

The Bombay Congress and League meetings of 1915 marked the opening of a very important new era in the history of Indian Nationalism. 1915 brought Lokmanya Tilak and his party back to the Congress, it saw the foundation laid of the new "Home Rule" movement in which Mrs. Besant played the leading part—it was indeed her movement—and, most important of all, the entente between the two great religious communities of India, which was sealed during those few eventful days in Bombay at the close of 1915, produced results in the following year at Lucknow which consummated the grandest hopes that those who were responsible for the inception of the Entente had dared to entertain.

Hitherto I had not been a member of the National Congress, and had been present actually at only one of its sessions—that at Calcutta in 1906. It was curious that the last session I had seen, apart from which marked the beginning of the split between Moderates and Extremists and was coincided with the birth of the Muslim League, which was designed to create a definite cleavage between Nationalists and Mussalmans, while my next experience was to be of a session which saw both breaches healed. I never had any doubt but that it was my duty, as it was my wish now to become a member of the Congress. But for some reason some of my friends seemed to think there was some reluctance on my part to become an active participant in the Nationalist movement, apart from my work as Editor of what was rapidly assuming the role of the leading Nationalist organ published in the English language. At any rate in the autumn of 1915 I remember Sir Pherozeshah Mehta asking me rather anxiously whether I had any reluctance to join the Congress, and expressing great satisfaction on receiving my assurance that I hoped to become a very active member of it, though I frankly told him that I thought my views were considerably in advance of the Congress platform of that time and more in sympathy with those which Mrs. Besant was just then beginning to make vocal. But I also assured him, at the same time, that I should always regard it as my duty to adhere to whatever was the Congress policy. He replied that he quite recognised the need for a big step in advance. But there was no doubt he was nervous as to the possible consequences of the return of the Tilak party to the Congress and apprehensive as to Mrs. Besant's activities. Then again shortly before the Congress met, I received a letter from Dinshaw Wacha one of the dearest and most valued friends I had in Bombay at that time asking me very anxiously whether I did not intend to join the Congress and written in a tone as though he thought my intentions were otherwise. I wrote at once assuring him that I intended to join.

Wacha had no use for Mrs. Besant or Tilak at all. He distrusted them both and I believe would have joined *en masse* in battle to exclude them from the Congress. That was the impression I gained. And I remember, though it is not strictly relevant at this point, his writing me in a later date a letter rebuking me in the strongest terms for my support of Mrs. Besant and assuring me that I should live to regret it. There was more to the matter than I thought at the time.

When I threw the weight of the "Chronicle" into support of the Home Rule League, became a member myself and did all I could to carry the movement forward. Strongly as I deplore Mrs. Besant's opposition to the majority in the Congress in 1918, her subsequent conduct and her present position, and much as I think many of Sir Dinshaw's strictures of her personal idiosyncrasies and the danger she would be as a leader, have been justified, nothing can ever make me forget the tremendous service she rendered to the cause of Indian Nationalism between 1915 and 1918, or make me believe that I was wrong in supporting her movement to the utmost extent.

However, that is anticipating. Going back to the autumn of 1915, I did not find Sir Pherozeshah Mehta nearly so intransigent in his attitude either to Tilak or Mrs. Besant as Wacha and some other of his close associates. He had a very high opinion of Tilak personally, and told me once that, if he and Tilak could be left to themselves, he did not think they would have any difficulty in coming to a working arrangement for the advantage of the country. But it was the people round him, he said, and added with one of his humorous smiles, "And some of our own friends are difficult to deal with also." But there is no doubt that Sir Pherozeshah was intensely anxious regarding the consequences of the two movements that were going on at that time—the *deamrche* of the old "Extremists" and the effort to waken up the Congress and galvanise it into greater activity that was coming from Adyar. Both movements, he said, were good in themselves, but one did not know what would come out of them and in the light of past experience there was good reason to be nervous. Consequently many were the anxious conferences that were held during those days in the Chambers in the Esplanade. There was much coming and going—of Gokhale among others—and discussion of the steps to be taken to maintain the supremacy of the Moderate party. Sir Pherozeshah's own anxieties were not allowed to grow less by some of his friends and as time went on they grew stronger. He threw his whole energy during those last few months of his life into devising plans for maintaining the old Moderate citadel, one of which—the efficacy or reason of which I could never understand—was to secure Mr.—now Lord—Sinha as President. Sinha had never been an active member of the Congress, he had no claims to be considered for the presidential chair, and above all, his brief term of office as Law Member of the Government of India had not redounded to his credit. He piloted the Iniquitous Press Act of 1910 through the Imperial Council, and in this alone rendered a grave disservice to the country, and there was nothing to suggest, as far as I could see, that he was in any way marked out to guide the nation at this supremely important juncture. I thought at the time and have always thought since that this was one of Sir Pherozeshah's mistakes, and I have never been able to understand why he was so enthusiastic and insistent on the selection of Mr. Sinha, as President, in 1915, to prevent the election of someone allied to the "Extremist" section. Poor Sir Pherozeshah was one of those who, in the end, were disappointed.

Wacha had no use for Mrs. Besant or Tilak at all. He distrusted them both and I believe would have joined *en masse* in battle to exclude them from the Congress. That was the impression I gained. And I remember, though it is not strictly relevant at this point, his writing me in a later date a letter rebuking me in the strongest terms for my support of Mrs. Besant and assuring me that I should live to regret it. There was more to the matter than I thought at the time.

WAR IN CHINA.

MARTIAL LAW IN KIANGSU

FOREIGN MARINES LANDED

SHANGHAI, Sept. 9.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Kiangsu. Consuls and others in close touch with the situation do not fear any immediate trouble, but precautions against looting are being taken. Hundreds of trained police from Tientsin are being drafted into Nanking. Telegrams from Canton show that Sun Yat-sen has been compelled to postpone his departure for the north owing to the merchants refusing him funds, while the mercenary troops who have long been terrorising Kwangtung and Kwangsi are not anxious to participate in an expedition to support Chekiang forces.

FRENCH PRECAUTIONS.

The forces of Kiangsu continue to press hard on Liuhoo, where they have gained a little ground, but Chekiang troops are holding their main positions all along the line. Nearest the point to Shanghai, where the fighting is taking place, is Hwangtu, fourteen miles distant. A strong wind last night carried the sound of firing from Hwangtu to Shanghai, causing the impression that the fighting was much nearer Shanghai than it really was.

This possibly had something to do with the mobilisation of volunteers and the landing of marines, but the latter action has had excellent effect in reassuring foreigners and impressing the Chinese. The French are erecting wire barriers in the streets leading to the Chinese city.—Reuter.

LANDINGS OF MARINES.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 8. Owing to the growing menace the Shanghai volunteers were mobilised this morning. Twelve hundred British, American Japanese and Italian marines have also landed in the international concession for the first time since the war began.

CONTRACTS REPUDIATED.

British, American, French, Italian and Japanese ministers have sent a further note to the Foreign Office, urging the necessity of establishing a neutral zone in the river on which Shanghai is situated. It is reported from Shanghai that Chinese merchants are repudiating contracts and refusing cargoes on account of the war. One cargo worth 400,000 dollars is lying in Pootung warehouses, not one consignment of which is accepted. Foreign commercial heads are seriously concerned.—Reuter.

WANTED A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Sept. 10. The "Daily Telegraph" referring to the tentative discussions relating to the possibilities of useful intervention of the Powers in China says one possibility mooted is that the Powers acting in concert might propose to Peking calling of a Round Table Conference of those in China who really exercise power and who can if they will effect a settlement of their difficulties for saving the country and establishing some form of federal organisation corresponding to the realities of the case. Questions like the method by which a new central authority could be set going financially are subordinate to the prime need of peace and security.—Reuter.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE. FELT IN KENYA HIGHLANDS.

NAIROBI, Sept. 8. The recent earthquake which split the Turkana river was repeated at sunrise this morning throughout the Kenya Highlands. In Nairobi and elsewhere houses creaked, and people were shaken in their beds. The seat of the convulsion is not yet known. Probably it is very remote.—Reuter.

RAIDERS BREACH RAILWAY.

CEUTA-TANGIER RAILWAY CUT.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 8. It is reported from Tangier that the railway between Ceuta and Tangier has been cut off by raiders, who have torn up the permanent way for some distance, and miles of telegraph and telephone lines. They have captured the post of Bendish.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN GEORGIA

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Constantinople—According to the latest reports, fierce struggle continues in Georgia between Soviet forces and the insurgents who hold the principal Trans-Caucasian Railway. Martial law has been proclaimed all over the Caucasus. A Soviet reinforcement is hurrying to the disaffected area. Many are reported to have been executed in Batum and Tiflis.—Reuter.

It is announced that 24 persons suspected to have been implicated in the anti-Soviet revolt in Georgia have been

ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY.

LABOUR CAMPAIGN.

PREPARING FOR NEXT ELECTION.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

There are increasing indications of a determined resistance to the ratification of the Anglo-Soviet treaty in the approaching session of Parliament. The hostility of the commercial world is reflected in the resolutions of Chambers of Commerce in important centres like London, Manchester, Glasgow and Coventry. It is expected that the Conservatives will solidly oppose ratification, but whether the Liberals will ensure rejection by voting against it, thus precipitating an appeal to the country, is still uncertain; though it is significant that Mr. Lloyd George's adverse views are apparently shared by Sir John Simon and Sir Walter Runciman.

Labour and Unionist parties are planning a big autumn campaign in which the treaty will be one of principal topics. Both parties hope to benefit at the expense of the Liberals at the elections which many believe are not far off.—Reuter.

FURTHER CONFERENCES.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

A message from Belfast says the Cabinet Ministers of Northern Ireland have not commented upon Lord Birkenhead's letter, which Unionist circles consider as most opportune and justifying Ulster's attitude. It is very improbable that there will be any change in the policy of the Northern Government on the Boundary question, but the Cabinet Ministers will meet Sir James Craig in London later this week, when he returns from a cruise in Norway.—Reuter.

NEXT DOMINIONS CONFERENCE.

SIR L. GROOM TO REPRESENT AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Melbourne.—Mr. Bruce stated if other Dominions desired the Dominions Conference would be convened in London in October and Australia would be represented by the Attorney-General, Sir Little Groom, now in Geneva.—Reuter.

S. AFRICA WILLING TO BE REPRESENTED.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Bloemfontein.—Mr. Thomas announced the result of his personal interview with General Hertzog at which he made clear that there was no idea of the British Government attempting to force its views on the Dominions. General Hertzog declared that the Union Government would accept the invitation which it had previously refused and South Africa would be represented in the Conference.—Reuter.

POLITICAL UPHEAVAL IN MONGOLIA.

ARREST OF FOREIGNERS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Peking.—It is reported from Kalgan that a political upheaval has occurred at Urga in Mongolia and several foreigners have been arrested. No details of the disturbance have been received.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

ENEMY SUSTAINS HEAVY CASUALTIES

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Madrid.—It is officially reported from Morocco that three Spanish columns have defeated the enemy force near Kala with co-operation of artillery and aeroplanes. The enemy sustained heavy casualties. The Spanish losses are 16 Spanish troops and 14 native levies.—Reuter.

MOROCCAN LOSSES.

MADRID, Sept. 8.

The acting President of the Directorate announces that the news from Morocco is now more satisfactory. The enemy attack on Kaala was repulsed. The enemy losses in the recent fighting at Tetuan amount to 500 dead and 600 wounded.—Reuter.

FIELENE PEACE PRIZE.

ITALIAN AWARD.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Rome.—In the Italian section of the Fielene Peace Prize competition the first prize to the value of a hundred thousand lire has been divided between Professors Deozzi and Arias, who had submitted a joint thesis. The second prize to the value of thirty thousand lire has been awarded to Deputy Lazilaco and the third prize to the value of twenty thousand lire has been divided between Colombino and Prina.

GERMAN AWARD.

Berlin.—Over 4,200 competitors had submitted plans for German competition in the Fielene Prize. The German prize committee has decided that none of the essays merits the first prize, as none of them entirely fulfilled the conditions of the award. Therefore, it has been decided to divide the prize among the runners-up.

LEE COMMISSION PROPOSALS.

EXTRAVAGANT AND REACTIONARY.

HOME MEMBER'S WEAK ADVOCACY.

"MA-BAPISM MUST END."

PANDIT MOTILAL'S OPPOSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Two big guns on Government side and one major and one minor gun on the non-official side fired today and the process took about four hours—Sir Alexander Muddiman spoke for an hour and made a poor show both in respect of matter and form. Pandit Motilal Nehru took an hour and half and delivered a telling speech and tore the Lee Report to pieces and conclusively proved that even Government had not accepted any part of the so-called compromise without some reservation or other. The system of *ma bap* he said must give place to the system of *bhai bhan* (brother and sister) and the services must become real agents. The present proposals on the other hand intended only to strengthen their grip and dig deeper and deeper foundations of the British Rule. His magnificent peroration comparing the Reforms to a hollow and immovable wooden horse stuck to the steel frame was much appreciated—even by officials. When he sat a loud and prolonged applause greeted him—Sir Charles Innes rose in fury and made a real service speech representing the "Die-hard" point of view. Indians, he said, believed only in personal rule and the I.C.S. must be maintained by India for times immemorial. He made an extraordinary statement that the Report did not in any way retard the future constitutional advance and his based claim for European officers on the supposed inflammable material provided in India by diverse races and castes. The few depressed classes witnesses who were put up by Government before the Commission to ask for more Europeans as a counterblast to the Indian demand gave him another straw to rely upon.

INDIANS AND I. C. S.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Huge crowd raided public galleries to-day and packed them to overflow. Reason was the enormous interest taken in the debate on the Lee Report which commenced today. Visitors included several Service officers. The Departmental Officers' box was already fully occupied. Sir Alexander Muddiman delivered an able and comprehensive speech defending the Lee proposals and urging their acceptance. One new member was sworn in. An hour was spent in answering questions.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

Replying to Mr. Sarfraz Hussain Khan, Mr. Bray said the number of raids in Baluchistan and North-west Frontier Provinces in three years ending last March was successively 228, 160 and 84. Number of killed during the three years was 93, 70 and 45 and the number of kidnapped was 80, 30 and 9. Number of deaths was 170, 90 and 24. In all these cases the majority of sufferers were Mahomedans.

Replying to a supplementary question of Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Bray said inhabitants of the Frontier were being armed in increasing numbers every year. Mr. Rangachariar asked whether telephone connection was being established between various places. Mr. Bray replied this was a big order. Government was doing its best.

I. C. S. OFFICERS.

Questioned by Sir Purushottamas Thakurdas, the Home Member tabled a statement showing that there were 306 I.C.S. officers in 1861 of whom none was Indian. In 1887 there were 1077 officers including 36 Indians. In 1913 Indians numbered 66 in the cadre of 1371 and in 1924 the strength of Indians rose to 164 out of the total number of 1290. If the listed posts were included, then in 1924 Indians were 251 out of 1390 officers.

Sir Charles Innes informed Mr. Sarfraz Hussain Khan that Government hoped to issue shortly an announcement of the subject of the Assembly's resolution for the imposition of a countervailing duty on South African coal.

EVIDENCE BEFORE LEE COMMISSION

Mr. Ramchandra Rao then put a series of question of which he had given private notice. He wanted to know what had happened to the request of the Assembly for making available to it the evidence tendered before the Lee Commission. The Home Member said that the Government of India had communicated the views of the Commission to the Secretary of State.

make the evidence public. The warrant of appointment did not require that the Commission should publish the evidence and although the Commission was under no obligation to publish it, yet it had deposited a copy of the evidence with the Secretary of State who, in order to respect the Commission's wishes had decided that the evidence should not be published.

Mr. Rangachariar wanted to know if there was any precedent for authorising any Commission not to publish the evidence. Sir Alexander Muddiman said that he was not acquainted with the drafting of warrants of appointments of Royal Commissions.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao asked whether there was any material available to the Assembly other than the extracts from the Service members' representations placed before the members.

The Home Member replied that the replies of the local governments were laid on the table. Sir Alexander added that the Government of India had received copies of resolutions adopted in the Assam and Madras Legislative Councils which were also placed on the table.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya read out the warrant of appointment wherein it was stated that the Commission should obtain the fullest information and asked whether these expressions did not mean that the Commission was bound to produce the evidence.

The Home Member replied that it was a matter of opinion.

Mr. Jinnah: Is there any material before the House other than the report itself? Sir Alexander Muddiman: I hope you will have considerable material.

Sir Purushottamas Thakurdas: Did the Government of India have an opportunity of examining the evidence before it was deposited with the Secretary of State? Sir Alexander: No.

Sir Purushottamas: So the Government of India came to their decision on this report without seeing the evidence. Sir Alexander: Certainly.

Sir Purushottamas: Is there any precedent where the Government of India came to a decision without seeing the evidence? Sir Alexander Muddiman: There are many precedents.

Mr. Rangachariar: Can you mention any six? Sir Alexander: I know of many cases but cannot recollect all. I think the Government of India came to a decision on the Bar Committee report without seeing the evidence.

Sir Basil Blackett: Also the evidence before the Income Committee (Laughter). Sir Purushottamas: Are the Government aware that the Income Committee examined not a single non-official witness and that whatever information was tendered was available from the Government of India?

Sir Charles Innes (to Sir Purushottamas Thakurdas): Is it not a fact that the Income Committee examined the Agents of the Railways who are not Government servants? At this stage the President intervening stopped further questions on this matter. Sir Charles Innes then replying to Mr. Ramchandra Rao regarding the recent railway accident near Montgomery expressed Government's sympathy with the relatives of the victims. Sir Charles said Government had received a preliminary report from the officer appointed to make enquiries and would await receipt of the final report. There were 97 deaths and 105 were injured.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya suggested the association of non-officials in the enquiry into the causes of the accident. The Commerce Member saw no advantage in associating non-officials with the work of the enquiry.

Sir Alexander Muddiman then presented the report of the Committee on the Morality Bill.

An election was then held of four members to serve on the Committee on the question of the flow of foreign capital in—

(Continued on page 10.)

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

LEE COMMISSION PROPOSALS

(Continued from page 9.)

to India. The result of the election will be announced later.

IMPARTIAL COMMISSION.

Sir Alexander Muddiman spoke for exactly an hour in proving the reasonable nature of the proposals of the Lee Commission. He showed their far-reaching effects and in appealing to the House to give it a fair consideration, unprejudiced by any feeling that the Assembly's wishes had been disregarded by the appointment of a Commission. As a matter of fact the Assembly's opposition was due to the fear that the proposals of the Commission would be reactionary—a fear which the Lee Report had proved groundless.

After alluding to the weighty and impartial character of the personnel of the Commission, the Home Member said that personally he thought the Commission was not likely to be unanimous. But when unanimity had been achieved who could deny the special weight and authority to the conclusions so formed. He impressed on the House the indispensability of an able hand to control public servants without which no Government, however constituted, could work for a day. They must not transfer the odium attaching to the Government's policy to the services, who were merely agents in carrying out the policy. As for the control of the services, the basis of the Commission's report was that they should be controlled by the authority to which they were ultimately responsible for the administration of the subjects in the two fields. Transference of the control to the Government of India having no responsibility either to Parliament or to Indian legislature would mean transference to an irresponsible body. Moreover such a course would hamper recruitment. He emphasised that simultaneously with the transference of control of some services to the provinces, they must be safeguarded against insidious attack of political controversy by enacting a Public Service Act and by constituting a body like the Public Service Commission.

INDIANISATION.

Turning to the Indianisation proposal he emphasised he was surprised to study the figures. It was urged that British recruitment should be altogether stopped. He warned them that once such a stoppage took place there would be a considerable exodus of British officers. Under the scheme of the Commission only 45 British recruits would be annually required for four superior services as against 120 retirements of British officers. Some might welcome the result of the stoppage while others would lament it. He asked, whether it was seriously suggested that the British race and the British Empire were maintaining British recruits merely to provide employment for Britishers. He did not want to dilate upon the communal and provincial feelings and felt that under the Commission's recommendation the limit of safety had been almost reached. The question of the share of the communities in the services was being considered by the Government. As for the financial proposals of the Commission they had two objectives, relief for the present incumbents and the need for encouraging recruitment. He gave the history of the demands of the services for maintenance in the pay and how the belated revision of 1910-1920 was nullified by the fluctuations in the exchange. For many years the services had waited for relief and they had been highly tried. When they were being granted now was from the point of view of the services long overdue and there was not the least truth in the allegation that they demanded pay for their adherence to the new system. Government had accepted the Commission's recommendation about increase in the pay by fixing the whole officers pay in sterling. As for relief to officers holding administrative posts they have rejected the dissenting view of both Indian and European commissioners and have taken a middle course by proposing to give relief to those drawing up to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 a month. Passage of the Commission was an essential part of the scheme and was a moderate one. Similarly moderate was the proposed increase in the pensions of the unconvicted services. He announced with a laugh the rejection of the proposal to increase the pension of I. C. S. officers who would rise to the position of a Governor or an Executive Councillor. He further showed that the Commission's estimate about the financial result was pessimistic. The increasing Indianisation would save annually more than two lakhs a year which would increase subsequently. Government agreed with the Commission not to reduce the basic pay of Indians but the subject could be further considered.

FINANCIAL REPERCUSSIONS.

Concluding he stressed the vital necessity of maintaining recruitment of good Englishmen. At present the required number was not forthcoming but Government agreed with Lord Lee that if the Commission's proposals were granted recruits could be forthcoming. The people in England were watching the results of the debates in this House. He felt that the responsibility of the House was great. They had heard a good deal of the financial repercussions. There were repercussions in the financial sphere more far reaching and more fatal. (Loud applause.)

HOME MEMBER'S SPEECH.

The following is an amplified version of the Home Member's speech:

Sir Alexander Muddiman in moving the Government resolution on Lee Report said that in doing so he was redeeming the pledge given to the Assembly. He first dealt with the history of the appointment of the Commission. The Assembly, he said, first opposed it very bitterly, but when he looked into the second debate on the subject on the motion of adjournment he discovered the Assembly was then less bitter because of wider scope of the terms of reference. Speak-

er after speaker in that debate opposed the Commission because it was apprehended that the Commission would take up a reactionary attitude both in respect of Indianisation and control of Services and would go back upon the Mont-Ford conclusion. On the other hand, remarked the Home Member the Commission had recommended an immense advance on the position contemplated by the Mont-Ford Report. He had confidence in fairness of the House and was sure the House would not allow its judgment to be obscured by any feeling of dissatisfaction that its recommendation opposing the Commission was not accepted. After quoting the terms of the Commission the Home Member remarked:

UNFAIRLY CRITICISED.

"The Commission has been severely criticised. I think somewhat unfairly on the ground that they did not explore the questions which had not been referred to them. The Commission was not a body charged with the reform of the organization of Services, more suitably to the existing constitution. In discharging this duty, however, the Commission as I shall show later, if it be necessary for me to do so, were not oblivious of the fact that alterations of the Constitution might take place in future and now what was the tribunal to which these great questions were referred. The President was an ex-cabinet Minister who, as he has himself recently expressed it, has no Indian past and no Indian future. Two of the other English members were persons with no material interest in India, who had never visited India before, and therefore who ex-hypothesi were likely to form an impartial judgment of the problems presented. The remaining members Indian and English contributed experience and knowledge of Services of administration and of Indian politics of a very high order. I think those of us and I myself was an impartial observer in those days who read the constitution of the Commission never thought that they would arrive at anything like that made up of these diverse elements and these diverse races, their arrival at conclusions which were unanimous. When you get unanimity of this kind, it is impossible to deny the special weight and authority to conclusions so formed. I hope this House will not ignore this fact in considering these recommendations. Another feature is that it is evident that many of the recommendations were the result of a compromise and the value of a fair-minded compromise is very great. The Report itself refers to the spirit of compromise which has inspired our agreed conclusions."

ENGLAND GOVERNED BY PURE BUREAUCRACY.

The Home Member had special stress on the fact that the position of the services vis-à-vis any form of Government is never that of direct contact with the Legislature. "Government is the master of the services," he said, "and the services are the master of the public." This is a fact that I hope all those who look forward to the advance of India in the direction of Responsible Government will bear in mind. In the past, coincidence between the functions of services and functions of Government has done much to create feelings which are not really justifiable. The dilemma created by a particular policy which ought to be the share of the Government has in many cases been transferred to the services. It is to be remembered, moreover, that in any country, however democratic, a large proportion of formal functions of Government are performed by services. Professor Ramsay Muir, writing about conditions in England, said it is no exaggeration to say that so far as concerns the carrying on of the daily administration and the enforcement of the existing laws which is mind-boggling of the business of Government this country is governed by pure bureaucracy. This even in England with centuries of democratic experience it is not possible to dispense with a bureaucratic machine and to impress on the importance of realising how essential as the executive machinery of Government in whatever way Government may be directed and whatever may be its head. The existence of a competent band of public officers, be they Indian or be they Europeans, is a condition precedent not merely to the existence of good Government in this country but to any Government at all. You may have the ablest of ministers. You may have an admirable Cabinet. You may have Legislature of the kind of this House but you will be like persons without arms and the working of your administration will be a hopeless muddle if you have not hands to carry out your policy, and here I am not speaking only of the handful of British officers but of the great multitude for the most part Indians who are industriously and ably at present carrying out the details of the administration of this great country. I would appeal to this House that where they find the actions of Government are not to their liking they should confine themselves to attacking that Government and those services which are performing functions which are indispensable to the existence of Government, that they should treat those services reasonably and with justice and allow them as far as possible to go about their work free from the controversies of policy."

Dealing with the recommendation regarding the control of the services he said, "Put in a nutshell those were that services should be controlled by an authority which is ultimately responsible for the administration of subjects with which they deal. The same arguments which justified the retention of Secretary of State's control could be applied to justify the transfer of control over services on the transferred field. The Reserved Services were dealing with the subjects over which Parliament had reserved to itself the ultimate responsibility and the only logical conclusion was the ultimate authority responsible for efficiency of the services must be one directly responsible to Parliament. The Government of India, he said, is not the final constitutional authority. If the control was delegated to Government of India then, according to constitution as it stands, it would not be responsible either to Parliament or to the Indian Legislature. There was also a practical objection. Such a transfer would prejudicially affect recruitment."

Turning to the proposals about the Trans-

ferred Services he said, "I will not conceal from the House that in my opinion, and what is more important in the opinion of the Government of India these proposals are of a very far-reaching nature. They affect important services. They make a new departure. To take one example to illustrate the importance of this step. Educational advances is a step that is near the heart of all members of this House. The administration of the educational policy will in future be left to the services not such as those which the Secretary of State may approve but such as those which Provincial Government will approve. It will be for you to decide whether you want Englishmen or not. New whatever may be one's views on the desirability or the necessity of taking this step it cannot be denied that it is a great step and one fraught with importance to this country. The Commission have decided to recommend it and Government of India are prepared to support their recommendation. Once the services are handed over to the provincial control it is at the safeguarded from insidious attacks of political influence. I need not enlarge on the experience of other countries, Canada and the United States have learned their lesson and it is not for this country to fall into those mistakes from which they had great difficulty in retrieving themselves. The exact measure which may be required for safeguarding the services will require a careful consideration and the House will not expect me to express any detailed opinions today but it is clear that safeguards required must take two general forms. In the first place it will be necessary to put certain public services acts with a view to secure a selection over the widest possible field on merits and qualifications and to reduce the risks of political interference. To lay down procedure for punishment and appeals and to provide definite conditions in regard to such matters as pay, pension and leave. It will be necessary to constitute a Public Service Commission."

He did not propose to go into the delicate question of exact functions, nor could he say whether it might not be necessary to constitute public service commissions in the provinces. He merely wanted to emphasise that some organization of the form of a Public Service Commission would be required as an essential part of the safeguards of Transferred Services. Without such a safeguard Government could not contemplate with equanimity the transfer of the control of Services.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S SPEECH.

The following is an amplified report of Pandit Motilal's speech in the Assembly on the Lee Report.

In moving his long amendment Pandit Motilal made it clear at the outset that it was a nationalist Party amendment. He congratulated the Home Member on the great ability and perspicuity with which he had dealt with the subject on his resolution. But Sir Alexander had not placed before the House any new material which was not known to them before he made his speech. The Pandit dissented from the Home Member on the latter's point that the recommendations were the result of a compromise and that the Indian members of the commission were representative Indians. He asked who elected the Indian members on the Commission and whom they represent and what position did they occupy in the public life of India. Sir Alexander had asked the House to take the Commission's report as the verdict of a jury. As one acquainted with the jurors the Pandit asked where was the evidence taken? In open Court? When did the judge lay all the facts recorded before the jurors and asked for their verdict. In the absence of these factors the verdict of this Commission meant nothing. The objections of the Assembly and the people to the adoption of the Report were not objections in form and irregularities but they were such objections which vitiated the whole of the proceedings and which went to the very root of the recommendation of the Commission. The Pandit referred to the Government resolution which wanted the Assembly to accept in principle the recommendations of the Commission on the evidence which was shut out of the House. He was glad that the Government only accepted the recommendations in principle because that showed they did not accept the recommendations in the form and to the extent which was laid down. That being so Pandit confidently asserted that there was not a single recommendation of the Commission which had been accepted by Government as it stood without any qualification or modification. Then again Sir Alexander Muddiman only wanted that the principal proposals should be approximately given effect to. The principle of the recommendations was that the existing services should be paid more money and be better treated than at present. This principle was known to Indians long before the galaxy of the President and members of the Royal Commission had together and spent five lakhs of taxpayers' money. The Government resolution was in effect a demand for a free hand to do what they pleased because everything could be justified as coming under the principle referred to but the whole country urges the Government not to accept the recommendations of the Commission. The "pioneer" (which was the great champion of the official world both here and in England) had itself admitted in the issue of the 8th September that as regards the re-organization of the Medical Services Government could not recommend the acceptance of the principle of these proposals without a considerable reservation that there must be a complete review if the whole question involved and that the scheme in the present state of recruitment would be quite impracticable.

FORCED ON THE COUNTRY.

As regards the first clause of his own amendment (that the Commission was appointed in utter disregard of the first Assembly's views) the Pandit referred in detail to the

that the Royal Commission was forced on the country in spite of the protests of the first Assembly which had the backing of the General opinion in the country and in the press. In that debate it turned out that Government of India itself was at one time opposed to the appointment of the Commission but the Government of India had to bend before the will of Government in England and it was but natural that the Governor-General should have certified the amount asked for it. On these facts alone he (Pandit) would have refused to look into the report but the present Government in England and the present Secretary of State were not responsible of their previous Government. The present Government in England in the debate in the House of Lords had asked Indians to express themselves on the merits of the Report. That was why they went into the merits of the question and after consideration and discussion they said that the recommendations of the Commission should not be accepted but let it be remembered that the Congress (including Swarajists) and Liberals (including the Moderates) had pronounced against the procedure and were from the beginning opposed to the constitution of the commission. If any Liberal there gave evidence before the Commission it was in his own personal capacity. "I put it to the Labour Government to place themselves in our position and tell us how they would treat the Report."

NO MORE OF MA BAPISM.

Dealing with the second clause the Pandit said that the civil services were inseparably connected with the question of the grant of responsible Government. It was impossible to conceive how any service could be properly organised or rules framed for its maintenance until Indians knew the master. These public servants had got to serve. Indians claimed the right to lay down the policy and to enforce it and if the public services would not carry them out then they had a right of exercising their disciplinary jurisdiction over them. He asked whether the policy which the Government was now pursuing had any relation whatever to the grant of responsible Government. At the rate at which they were going he feared it would take hundreds of years for Indians to get responsible Government. "We do not want simply a brown bureaucracy. We want a white bureaucracy. We want substantial powers in the administration of the country and if our white friends will agree to stay on and take part we shall be glad to have them. (Hear, hear.) But the system of services is now the same as what it was in 1913 and in the year of grace 1924. The old ma bap system exists. This ma bap principle will not help you any longer to govern the country. It must give place to a new system. We want to treat you as brothers and sisters but no more of your ma bapism." Proceeding Pandit Motilal approvingly quoted from the "Times of India" of Bombay of a recent date in which it was stated that the system by which the public services were recruited was what the country really required and there was no justification for perpetuating a regime which was introduced at a time now long past. The Pandit maintained that the system was antiquated and anachronistic but he denied that any member of this House or any legislature had said that the European servicemen were hordes of mercenaries. At the same time he would call Sir Alexander Muddiman as an anachronism (laughter). He knew that Englishmen were able but were they wanted. That was the question which must be faced.

The Pandit then referred to the passage, allowances and provident funds which were made non-votable and asked whether that was the way to advance self-government in India. The speaker then dwelt on the non-publication of evidence tendered before the Royal Commission and objected to the argument that because the bulk of the evidence was given in camera therefore the whole of evidence could not be made public. The Commission ought to have examined in camera only those state secrets who had to divulge certain state secrets and they ought to have insisted on taking evidence of witnesses generally in public instead of that what had happened. From the "Madras Mail" it appeared that the Commission asked the Secretary of a service association to give his evidence in camera while he was prepared to give in public and it further appeared that the other members of that service association protested against their secretary having accepted to be examined in camera. The Pandit quoted another case in which a service officer of Madras sent in his memorandum containing views independent of his association. He wanted to be examined in public while the Commission insisted on examining him in camera. The result was that he was not examined at all. The Pandit therefore, maintained that the Royal Commission failed to take evidence in proper manner and therefore he was not prepared to admit the contention that much of the evidence was in camera and that it should not be published.

Continuing the Pandit pointed out that the standard of recruitment of Europeans for services should not be that a certain proportion should (Message incomplete).

LIP SYMPATHY FOR AKALIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9. To-morrow is really the day of test although the decision will actually be pronounced later on the Lee Report. This evening there is no other talk except as to the attitude of certain individual members of the Assembly. At the time of wiring, there is a meeting of Muhammadan members of the Assembly, probably it is in connection with the inspired amendment of Moulvi Abdul Kalam, a nominated member from Bengal, who wants that in any scheme of Indianisation some quota of the dis-

made that one-third of such appointments be reserved for Mussalmans, and that as long as that proportion in each Service is not secured, Mussalmans should be recruited in large numbers in order to bring their number to a third, at an early date. There can be no question in India without Hindu Muslim tangle being raised and no wonder that the Bengal Mahomedan has thought it fit to serve his electorate (Government) by rushing forward with such a request when the common enemy has to be faced, but I have my own doubts whether this amendment will at all come up for discussion, for it is last on the list of 19 amendments. While this Bengal Mahomedan nominated member is giving expression to his nationalism in this manner, Sir Sivaswami Iyer has an amendment which is more or less on the lines I forecasted yesterday. While urging the stoppage of recruitment in Britain (an important point in itself) he is prepared to grant the majority of recommendations of the Lee Commission in respect of existing incumbents but with slight modifications. I have wired you separately the text of this amendment. But here again I doubt if there will be an opportunity for discussion. There is Colonel Crawford, Representative of European interests from Calcutta, who not satisfied with even the Government resolution which asked for everything in the Lee Report wants no loophole to be left for whittling them in any measure, and so he would urge that the one innocent looking word "approximately" be removed so that the financial proposals of report be given entire effect. At present it is not known whether this amendment too has any chance, because the real struggle will be between Sir Alexander Muddiman's and Pandit Motilal's. The other amendments are perhaps intended to give their author a chance to speak. On the whole, we are promised a plethora of speeches, although there is a necessity for them. It is the motion of Pandit Motilal which will be carried as against Government's motion, and there is no doubt about it. The efforts of Government whips to angle away all doubting Thomases notwithstanding.

DEBATE ON SIKH SITUATION.

While such is the prospect before us, as regards the future of India, in relation to the services, an important but intricate debate took place in Council of State to-day on the Sikh situation. Sardar Jogendra Singh, the representative of the Sikh Community in that Chamber had tabled a resolution asking for a Conciliation Board to promote the solution of the Sikh Problem. Pandit Malaviya, who has also given a notice of a similar resolution in the Assembly, was the prominent figure in galleries, which were packed with other non-official members of the Lower Chamber. Besides a large number of Sikhs, they all came to hear and assist in the Government view on this never-ending struggle. Their interest had been aroused by the fact that General Sir William Birdwood, who recently conducted the abortive negotiations, is now a member of that House. I heard, last evening, that Government might accept the resolution, but this morning the situation changed. Sardar Jogendra Singh's speech in commending his proposal was an honest exposition of the Sikh Ration movement in all its phases and a reasonable appeal to Government not to make enemies of their tried friends and loyal subjects. He exposed the theory that other communities are concerned in that Akali movement, and emphasised that the Sikhs who are the rightful owners of the shrines, should not be turned out of them in the name of law and order. He gently took Government to task for asking Sikhs to prepare a bill, instead of themselves doing it for he complained that Sikhs being in the minority could not hope to get through any measure without obtaining, in the first instance, the approval of Government. Up rose Mr. Crerar, who was all lip sympathy, but had a cold heart. Praises were freely showered on both the Sikhs and Sardar Jogendra Singh, but in effect he dented the "T's and crossed" "T's of the present Government position in support of which he freely quoted Sir Malcolm Hailey's utterances at Ambala. A poor speaker, which Mr. Crerar, is he could do no more than emphasise the spirit of speeches previously made on this matter and stick to them on behalf of Government. His duty was not to tell the House why Sir William Birdwood's negotiations failed with Sikhs it was not to inspire the loyal Sikhs with a message of hope, but to pit one section of Sikhs against another, and directly refer to Sikh Sudar the Movement (which are the results of a clever policy of divide and rule) and tell them that it was not Government that is wrong, but the Sikhs themselves who were a misguided lot.

The reply of Government was so disappointing that even Mr. Khaparde was forced to support the resolution, but there was Mr. Chiranjit Singh to oppose the resolution, for he has enormous faith in the powers of Sir Malcolm Hailey. At this stage, Sir William Birdwood stood up. The House was all attention to him. He did not take the Council into the secrets of his negotiations but he told how the Sikhs were hopelessly divided on their own demands, and how one section of them was trying to pull the other down. He therefore presented before the Council a picture of a divided community in respect of which no negotiations can succeed and asked the Sikhs to come out as a whole into the open (after settling their own differences) with a proposal which will safeguard all the other interests affected. But what these other interests are he did not care to tell and in order to create a theatrical effect on the House he said that he would even entrust the honour of his wife and sister to a Sikh, and he thereby gained the cheapest applause. But what had he to say for the future, nothing but another iteration on the so-called hand of fellowship from Government and the usual plea that the door for negotiations is still open only if the Sikhs as a whole cared to take advantage of it. The current was thus strong against the mover and as if these were not enough Sir Mohamed Shafi of Indianisation wanted that in any scheme of Indianisation some quota of the dis-

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE.

LEAGUE MEETINGS.

GENEVA, Sept. 9.

An important statement on Italy's attitude was made by Signor Schanzer at a meeting of the Third Committee yesterday. Dealing with the reduction of armaments, Signor Schanzer said Italy preferred the strengthening, if necessary, of the Covenant of the League, rather than the establishment of new machinery which might divide the world into two camps, one standing by the Covenant and the other supporting the proposed Treaty of Mutual Assistance.

Signor Schanzer said the Covenant was already a treaty of mutual guarantee. He had the same objection to the American project. Italy, however, was prepared to collaborate in amending the Covenant which itself contained guarantees. The American plan proposed to give the international court of justice powers which did not belong to it. As regards obligatory arbitration Signor Schanzer pointed out certain questions which were unsuitable to judicial procedure. The Council of the League should deal with such questions. The Committee finally referred the replies of various Governments on the Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance to a small sub-committee.

WORLD PEACE.

MACDONALD ON DIFFICULTIES TO BE FACED.

LEAFIELD, Sept. 9.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald received today the Freedom of the City of Dundee. The Premier in returning thanks for the honour talked on peace. He said that to establish peace must be the one aim and one aspiration that all must hold in common irrespective of party politics; but when they put their heads together at work they discovered how simple was the English language and how difficult were the minds and ways of men. Peace, security, co-operation—what did they mean? No scheme could be produced, but critical minds of men could prove to them beyond the possibility of doubt that it could not work. But as long as an opportunity is given, he continued, I shall try to lay the foundations of peace. The Premier recalled how a very keen observer at Geneva came to him after a certain speech he had delivered and said that in that Assembly of the World there were not only representatives of statesmen of the world, but of every type of man—E. O. W.

THE WORLD FLIERS.

ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

The Americans on the world flight arrived here to-day. The aeroplanes were greeted with gun salutes and steamboats whined along the whole length of Manhattan Island. The Prince of Wales was present in the aviation field to welcome the fliers. (Reuter.)

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S WELCOME.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Washington.—The Americans on the world flight arrived here to-day and were welcomed by President Coolidge. (Reuter.)

BOLSHEVIST AT NAIROBI.

NAIROBI, Sept. 8.

John Bukovik, Bolshevik propagandist, who recently escaped into Kenya from ship-board off Mombasa, has been caught and sentenced to six months' imprisonment as an undesirable immigrant, and to deportation after serving his sentence. (Reuter.)

Official and Personal.

Major-General R. Napier Harvey and Colonel-Commandant H. A. Tomkinson, both of the Indian Army, were entertained at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday, the 7th September. The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Ball at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday, the 8th September.

The motion was withdrawn as all motions in the Council of State are, and the crowded galleries suddenly became a empty, several of the visitors expressing their resentments in the strongest terms.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

As a result of the ballot held yesterday twenty-four non-official members have drawn bills for introduction into the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd instant. Mr. Chimanlal stands first and he will introduce a measure for the payment of wages to workmen, domestic servants and other employees weekly. Mr. Joshi will introduce either a Bill to regulate the employment of women in factories or a Bill to repeal the legislation making branches of contract of service absence from work etc., a penal offence. Mr. Neogy will move either a Railway Act Amendment Bill or a Bill to reserve coastal traffic to Indian vessels. Dr. Gaur will move a Bill to amend the Special Marriage Act 1922 and Mr. Doraiswami Reddy has a Bill to amend the Stamp Act. Pandit Shantilal Nehru will introduce a Bill to prohibit the export trade in cattle meat. Other Bills include measures to amend the Medical Degrees Act, the Criminal and Civil Procedure Acts, the Criminal and Civil Procedure Acts, the Criminal and Civil Procedure Acts.

A UNITED CONGRESS.

WIDEN THE PLATFORM.

MR. JAYAKAR'S PLEA.

"A United Congress" was the subject of Mr. M. R. Jayakar's lecture before the Ganpati Utsava held under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association on Monday evening.

Mr. Jayakar at the outset said that since the President of the evening, was according to the custom of the Y. M. H. Association, Shri Ganpati, he would try to be scrupulously frank and straightforward in all that he would say that evening. When the Secretary of the Association asked him to deliver a lecture, his first impulse was not to take the subject he had chosen for the evening as the present times were such that it was better to be silent than to speak. His next impulse was to accept the invitation, but to speak on a subject like philosophy or Maya and allow his imagination to let loose and dress up his subject with all kinds of drapery and fine trappings quite familiar to students of philosophy.

Continuing Mr. Jayakar said the subject of the lecture spoke for itself: it was a plea on the part of the speaker for a united Congress. They were all aware of an important secret that a missile had gone from Mahatma Gandhi to Pandit Motilal Nehru. Mahatmaj had not taken the public into his confidence regarding the contents of the letter, but shrewd men knew that it was in connection with the forthcoming Congress. If the terms of the Mahatma were accepted by the Swarajist Party—and he hoped that they would be—then there was a prospect of a united Congress at Belgaum. It was therefore in the fitness of things that when great leaders were trying to bring about union, lesser lights like the speaker should put before the public his suggestions and recommendations which were favourable for a sweet and reasonable agreement.

Continuing the speaker said that it was not his object to criticize the suggestions of the Mahatma whatever they might be. Many of them might have an idea of what the suggestions might be. Whatever they might be, one thing was quite obvious to the Mahatma and to them that unity in the country was the one great need of the day. That being the case, said Mr. Jayakar, he would try in his own humble way to persuade public opinion to agree on the essentials and to make a united effort to achieve their object.

Proceeding Mr. Jayakar asked as to what they found in the political horizon of the country. There were two or three signs that arrested their attention pointedly. Mahatmaj was in their midst again after two years of quiet thinking in Yerowda. He had thus an opportunity of revolving the whole problem before the nation, in that disciplined leisure, which prison life alone was able to give. He had an opportunity of introspection and time to consider the pros and cons of the movement he inaugurated, which he would never had had, if he had been flung in the vortex of the movement if he had been free. He had thus the unique chance of seeing how the movement fared deprived of his own magic personality.

And what did he find? Those who met Mahatmaj at Juhu and exchanged thoughts with him knew what were his conclusions. Every one agreed from the most liberal of Liberals to the Extremists that Mahatmaj was the one great asset for securing peace and unity in the country. Every one who went to him deplored the divisions in the country and exhorted for unity at any cost.

Continuing Mr. Jayakar said that so far as the Swarajists went the manifesto issued on their behalf over the signatures of Sjt. Das and Pandit Nehru, from Juhu had given them a basis for united action. The basis which had been laid had to be worked up and would be the genesis of their future unity. They found in that basis, the enunciation of a fine principle of letting everybody who agreed to the view that Swaraj was their goal, to contribute his own share to the common purpose according to his temperament, education, convenience and circumstances. To the degree to which they followed that principle would they achieve their goal. If they subscribe to the creed of the Congress which was the speedy attainment of Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means, let them join the Congress, no matter whether they carried all the preambles and subsections of the Congress or not.

"WHEN I WAS A GIRL"

English Woman in America Talks of Her Youth for the Guidance of Girls of Today.

"When I was a girl," says Mrs. Mary A. Stevens, of No. 60, Barclay Street, Lowell, Mass., "my blood was thin and I was very nervous. I was living in England then I had to stop going to school. My troubles were pronounced anaemia and St. Vitus' dance. "I was forever twitching with nervousness and could not sit still five minutes at a time. My sleep was disturbed and my stomach was upset all the time. I was tired, had nervous headaches and nothing that I ate agreed with me. Part of the time I was confined to bed. "My mother finally gave me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The first improvement was in my appetite. Then as my blood became richer I gained in colour. Food did not distress me and the nervous twitching was gradually relieved and finally the nervousness went away entirely. I have had but little occasion to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills since but when I do they always help me." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by your own druggist at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. Write to-day for free books on the blood and nerves.

not. If they agreed to the essentials of the Congress, viz., Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability, Khaddar and spinning, let them join the Congress and help the common cause.

Continuing the speaker said he knew that what they would gain in breadth, they might lose in height. But then in practical life under certain circumstances, breadth had to be sacrificed to height. In his opinion they had come to such a pass that their political platform must be broad enough to occupy men like Mr. Jinnah, Mr. D. K. Khatrikar, Mr. V. J. Patel right up to men like their friend, Mr. K. P. Khatrikar. That was his plea, said Mr. Jayakar, and he was glad to find that view was gaining ground.

Continuing Mr. Jayakar said that it was not the Congress creed that was not acceptable to a large section of the people, but the preambles of the creed which would fill volumes after volumes that stunk in the nostrils of many people. If they did away with all the philosophy of negation,—"thou shalt not do this and that", he was sure all denominational difficulties would disappear. Once a man accepted the simple creed of the Congress, he was fourthly a Congressman, ever though he did not belong to it. They must understand and try to think that those who were not against them were with them.

PREAMBLES AND NON-ESSENTIALS.

Proceeding Mr. Jayakar referred to the efforts of different Indian patriots in England and the evidence before the Reform Enquiry Committee and said that one thing stood out prominently, from all the conflicts of opinion that a large section of Indian people look upon the speedy attainment of Swaraj as the common goal of the country. Taking that fact into account it was quite necessary on their part to find a common meeting ground for all those who had the interest of the country at heart. The convergence of opinion of different leaders showed them that they must all unite on the broad essentials and repeat the experiment on a larger scale in the country among the masses. His plea was the widening of the platform, to extend the hand of fellowship to those who recognised the principle of agreement of essentials and the dropping down of preambles and non-essentials. They must think whether they were in the Councils or outside they were two departments of the same institution. As the Hindu religion made room for every kind of Bhakta from the idol worshipping aborigine to the philosophically-minded Brahmin even so in politics they must have that mentality and allow every one to contribute his quota to the common object. That was the gist of his lecture, said Mr. Jayakar, and that if Mahatmaj insisted on spinning for an hour as essential, he personally could assure the Mahatma that many Swarajists would not mind doing that.

Concluding he said that if they were not successful in bringing about unity in the Congress, the fight at Belgaum would only rival the field of Kurukshetra without its bloodshed. The result of the fight would lead to nothing, but make the nation prostrate.

NEW BENGAL MINISTRY.

MR. DAS ON SWARAJISTS' ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Commenting on the rumours about a new Ministry in Bengal, Mr. C. R. Das states: "I am told there is a rumour about that some members of the Council are approaching his Excellency the Governor with a view to form a Ministry. It is difficult to understand who starts these rumours. I have no knowledge as to whether attempts are being made to form a new Ministry or not, but it is absolutely untrue that the members of the Swaraj Party will vote for the salary of the Ministers. They cannot and will not do so till there is a change in the system of the Government."

AKALI JATHA FROM CANADA

TO ARRIVE IN CALCUTTA TOMORROW

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

The Sikh Jatha from Vancouver which is to proceed to Jaiton to resume the 'Akhand Path' is expected to arrive in Calcutta by the S.S. "Leessang" on or about the 12th instant.

The Secretary of the Gurudwara Prabhak Committee of Bengal in an appeal says:—"I hope the Congress, Khilafat and other Hindu and Moslem leaders will join us in welcoming our brave brethren who are coming from a long way off to offer their lives at the altar of the Guru." The Secretary adds that on the 14th instant the Shahidi Jatha with all local Sikhs will march through the city in a procession.

"HINDUSTAN TIMES."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 10.

Arrangements are now complete for the issue of the "Hindustan Times"—the new Nationalist English daily of Delhi. The first issue will be published on the 15th instant. Mr. Gandhi is expected to perform the opening ceremony.

A correspondent wires from Yeotmal:—At a meeting of the C. P. and Barar Lingayat Association held under the presidency of Mr. Bamanagolkar, a resolution was passed condemning the actions of the Mahomedans at Gulbarga and calling upon Hindus and especially Lingayats to form organisations of the Hindu Sangathan to defend themselves.

APPEAL OF THE ABORIGINALS.

(Continued from page 8.)

superior powers and talents and drove them from the plain to the hill and the forest, where they were left mostly undisturbed in the possession of the hilly and unapproachable regions. They are older and more ancient sons of the soil than Hindus, and more so than Muslims and Anglo-Indians. But they are steeped in ignorance and poverty and do not know their own rights and privileges, much less their collective and national responsibilities. They rarely, if ever, come in contact with urban people, rarely care to trade with them, and like to lord it over in their primeval habitat. They have not learnt the art of agriculture, ill-developed as it is in this country, nor have they learnt brick-making or stone-quarrying which so many of them know the art of trading, of reading and writing. The Bombay census figures of literacy show that the number of illiterate males among the forest tribes of only 3 per 1,000 and of Bhil only 4, against 10 of Bharwad, 23 of Mahar, 28 of Bhangi and 65 of Dhed. Thus in the lot of letters they are seven times more depressed than the most depressed Bhangi and 16 times more than the weaving Dhed. In a State in South Central India, wholly populated by aboriginal tribes, the writer has found to his great surprise and pain, that the literacy among Bhils was only 1 per 13,000. Nor is their idea about the Creator is of the crudest, their objects of worship being either the tiger (Vaghoba) or tree spirits or nature. They even used to revel in human sacrifices up to very recent times, and there is a record of one such sacrifice in 1846 in the aboriginal tribe of Khonds in Orissa. Their marriage ties too are loose and often even the few marriage rites, crude as they are, are dispensed with altogether, and a woman goes to a man to live as wife without the least attempt to registration or to a proclamation in the caste. Such are a large number, lakhs and lakhs, of our countrymen, for whom neither the public nor the Hindu and Muslim religious heads nor the British Government have raised a little finger. It must be said, and it must be said to the great shame of our countrymen, that foreign Christian missions have done something for elevating these poor souls. The writer knows of only two indigenous non-Christian Missions that work for the betterment of our aboriginal brethren—the Brahmo Mission in the Assam hills and the Phil Sorel Mandel in Parach Mahabul, Gujarat. This work is like a drop in the ocean of welfare and religious work required to be done for these submerged of the submerged—the 16 millions of the hills and forests, the out-of-sight real sons of the soil.

Victims of Bania and Drunk.

No doubt the 16 millions of the forest-dwellers are less than one-third of the 53 millions of the untouchables in mere numbers, but their depression is much deeper than that of the Pariahs. Our untouchables are always with us, either in cities, towns or villages; they are a part and parcel of our town and village life; they are always among the old Congress stalwarts, and they will not let us forget them by their presence, by the unpleasant service we exact from them by their very proximity. But we hardly feel the existence of our aboriginals. They never see the towns and cities, and rarely villages. The urban people, the intelligentsia and those that minister to the religious wants of the people never come in contact with those whom we have called in contempt the "Kali Praja" or the dark race. They live as if in a water-tight compartment of their own, which we in our pride of birth and possession never care even to peep into. Our conscience is not yet awakened towards them. I forget. Two classes of people from among us have made their way into them with stealthy steps on tiptoe—the money lender and the liquor-seller. These two have found out their haunts, take full advantage of their ignorance, and enrich themselves, though at some risk. The aboriginal is a child of nature, and has tasted the liquor; having once tasted it, he cannot resist it. The rich, powerful and intelligent liquor-seller, a creature of the excess policy of British Government, goes to him in his wild home, gives him the glass of mohra or other liquor and robs him imperceptibly of not only his senses but his forest wealth, his patch of land and his labour also and makes him his slave. The liquor-seller too plays his vile tricks on the poor man, innocent of all arithmetic, and sucks his blood under the shelter of the Mansiff's Court, whose bailiff is always at his disposal. But, apart from these two types of degraded humanity, no other class has given the least attention to him. Even the Government, which professes to be the friend of the poor, has done nothing for him. It is only the Christian Missionary who has in his own way done immense good to these God-forsaken and man-forgotten people. They have gone and settled among the Khasi, Jaintia and Lushai Hills of Assam and the slopes of the Himalayas and gathered a rich harvest.

Appeal to Social Workers.

Will not this noble and disinterested work of the foreigner kindle a spark of enthusiasm of brotherliness in us for our own nationals and set us to work for their social, economic, mental and spiritual uplift? Shall we look askance at their poverty, at their degraded condition and be steeped in our own material interests, without giving even a distant thought to their needs? Will our Social Service Leagues confine their beneficent activities to the industrial labour working in factories and mines only and treat the foresters as if they were aliens and never-to-be-cares-for? Will our Pandits, Brahmins and Moulvis still in their temples and mosques while the missionary is at work and builds churches for them? Let not the foreigner say that he came to raise the submerged of India and brought money for his uplift from other lands. This request, it is now high time to attempt to wipe off.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 9.)

met, but he had the satisfaction before he died of knowing that what he was most anxious about at the time was settled as he wished.

Lord Sinha's presidential address was a mild-water production, that disappointed even a great many of the Moderates. It entirely lacked the strength and the firm lead that was called for at the moment and was calculated to have a very different effect from what was wanted by driving those who were not yet divorced from the Moderate leaders in another direction to find the strong and progressive leadership that the country, especially the younger generation, was yearning for. This gave added strength to the movement which Mrs. Besant was inaugurating, and left the hand of Moderates who were doing all they could to oppose her, without any such strong body of support as to justify them in continuing to pose as the leaders of the Congress and the country. Another important factor that had to be reckoned with was that the movement of the Muslim League towards an alliance with the Congress had brought into the latter body an enthusiastic and energetic band of Moslems of the younger school, who were by no means ready to accept the mild and unprogressive programme to which the old Moderates were content to adhere. Those of us who were capable of taking a detached view, for purposes of observation, realised that a move forward representing something more tangible and satisfying to the natural appetite of the younger school than could be provided by the policy outlined in the Presidential address was essential. The actual resolutions passed in the Congress certainly went further in the direction required than the President's speech, but Young India, and a good part of Old India too, were eagerly yearning for a big and bold advance. As Lord Curzon said, you could not enchain the forces unleashed by the great upheaval of the war—though he did his best to cheat them—and the Moderate leaders could not enchain the forces that had been unleashed in India and were moving, not merely the intellectual but the masses to a determination to make a bold bid for the freedom that statesmen in every part of the world were declaring was the inalienable right of all peoples.

Above all everybody, except a few incorrigible conservatives, felt that the Congress had been for too long a mere talking shop where once a year there was a great deal of brave speech-making followed by the passing of brave resolutions, which remained as the sum-total of Nationalist effort until the next annual meeting, when the process was repeated without much variation either in the matter of the speeches or the demands put forward.

Mrs. Besant, very shrewdly appreciated the direction in which the popular mind was tending. She inaugurated the Home Rule League as a body which was to supply the deficiency which the work of and constitution of the Congress left, by keeping up through out the year between the sessions of the Congress a constant active educative political propaganda. There was at once a fear among the old Congress stalwarts that the Congress was threatened, not with a valuable auxiliary as the Home Rule League purported to be, but a body that would inevitably turn into a dangerous rival nursing extremist ideals for which the Congress could not stand. This danger was the more real to the eyes of the old Congress, because by reason of the alliance into which Mrs. Besant appeared to have entered with the Tilak party, who formed the Maharashtra Home Rule League with Lokamanya as its President to work in conjunction with the Besant League, which comprised the adherents she had gained in the United Provinces, Bengal and Bombay. She and her friends had not been idle during the few months before the holding of the Session in Bombay and she came to the Congress with a strong body of support behind her, not the least formidable section of which was the band of progressive Muslims to whom I have already referred.

My own position was difficult and anomalous. With a strong sympathy which I could not disguise for the demand for an active policy and programme, put forward by the Besant and Tilak parties, I found the friends with whom I was chiefly associated at that time through my work as Editor of the "Chronicle" were strongly distrustful of, or in determined opposition to, the Home Rule League and those associated with it. So far as the Bombay Congress was concerned it ended as it so often does in a compromise. It was agreed that the Congress was to take up the work of educative propaganda, throughout the country through provincial organisations and the Home Rule League was to do nothing that could be regarded as an intrusion on a task which was held by the other party to be the prerogative of the Congress as the representative national body. At the same time Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak made the proviso that, if it was found after a stated period, that the All-India Congress Committee and the Provincial organisations had not made the promised move in the matter, then the Home Rule Leagues would be free to take it up and carry on their own programme.

The importance of mentioning this is that it subsequently provided the reason which justified me and others in joining the Home Rule League, though we never regarded it as anything but an auxiliary of the Congress, and working for it actively.

At the end of the stated period it was found that the Congress organisations were still idle and had not fulfilled their part of the bargain. The Home Rule Leagues, with barely justification, set to work to carry on the propaganda which the Congress organisations ought to have taken up, but had not, because of the dilatoriness or actual disinclination of their executives. What would have happened, if Pherozeshah Mehta and Gokhale had been still alive it is impossible to say. They were at any rate shrewd and able leaders. But the Basus, the Samarth and the Sinhas failed to realise that the country was clamouring for action and activity, and that if the Congress did not give them the outlet it wanted for its pent-up feelings, it would find it through another organisation that was more up-to-date and progressive in its

methods. I realised this as strongly as anyone could. I knew that India would get nothing by a continuance of the moribund attitude that had been so long in vogue, and that the Congress might go on passing resolutions till Doomsday without any effect, unless the world were shown that India was determined to agitate and agitate and give the Government no peace until her demand for freedom was recognised. I was utterly unable to understand the position of those Moderate leaders who distrusting Mrs. Besant and Tilak were ready to do all in their power to check their activities, and were, at the same time, without the energy or inclination to do something on their own account.

At any rate, as far as I was concerned, I waited till the stipulated period had elapsed, and then I joined the League and "did all I could by pen, voice and general personal activity to help its educative propaganda. Many of my Moderate friends were greatly disgusted. Sir Dinshaw Wacha ceased, even after a time, to send his valuable contributions for the editorial columns, and, as time went on, it became obvious that the Directors of the "Chronicle" were becoming restive. But I was secure in the knowledge that the course that I was following would command the approval of the majority of the shareholders, as it undoubtedly commanded the high and enthusiastic approval of the continually growing body of the readers. The popularity and prestige of the paper grew in inverse ratio to the apprehensions and disapproval by the Board of Directors of the policy pursued by the Editor!

THE LAWS DELAYS.

EVIDENCE AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 8.

The Civil Justice Committee commenced its sitting in Karachi this morning in the Small Causes Court. The Committee is composed of the Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Rankin of the Calcutta High Court (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. Justice L. Stuart of the Allahabad High Court, Dr. F. X. De Souza and Mr. T. G. Elphinstone, Public Prosecutor for Sind (co-opted member). Mr. E. T. Desikachari was not present.

The first witness examined today was Mr. Thawar Das Dayaram, B.A., LL.B., First Class Subordinate Judge of Hyderabad. He stated that the main causes of judicial delays in his opinion were (1) the inefficiency of the process serving establishment; (2) the difficulty experienced in the service of processes outside jurisdiction and province; (3) the time taken in the appointment of the guardian of a minor defendant; (4) the time spent in the execution of commissions for examination of witnesses outside jurisdiction and in foreign territories; (5) the time taken for infructuous arbitration through the Court; (6) the time taken in bringing on the record legal representatives of the deceased defendant, particularly with the Mohamedans; (7) the time taken in appeal from an interlocutory order involving the stay of proceedings pending the decision; (8) the unbusinesslike habits of the parties and want of diligence; and (9) the congestion of work.

In his oral evidence the witness stated that the bailiffs working required close supervision, that the service by registered post might not prove effectual, that the Insolvency Court's should be invested with jurisdiction to dismiss applications where there were no assets; that the official receivers were generally overworked and were not able to discharge their duties efficiently.

Mr. Jammatul Gubbari, B.A., LL.B., representing the Sukkur Bar Association, and Mr. Gopalbhai Jhambmat, pleader of Hyderabad, were then examined, after which the Court rose for the day.

TUE'DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 9.

The Civil Justice Committee to-day examined Mr. Khatrai Bhoiraj, a pleader representing the Karachi Bar Association, Mr. Parmanand Tyjmal B.A., LL.B., the public prosecutor of Larkhana, Mr. E.L. Price representing the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, and Seth Sivaratnam Mohatta. In the course of his oral evidence the second witness said that there was insufficiency of judges and he advocated a Chief Court for Sind. He complained of the constant transfers of the Judges from Sind to the Bombay Presidency and deplored the system of granting unnecessary postponement in civil suits. He narrated his personal instance in which he filed a suit for Rs. 14,000 which was postponed seven times within fourteen days. He thought that a radical change of heart was necessary in the dispensation of civil justice. The last witness examined to-day was Seth Sivaratnam Mohatta, a wealthy merchant, who complained of the dilatoriness of the process servers and the non-observance of the rule that the cases should be heard from day to day. He thought that recruitment to the various grades of the judges should be from the members of the local bar and it was not essential that the Judicial Commissioners should be members of the Indian Civil Service. The jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court should be extended to include suits of Rs. 2,000 with the right of appeal in those cases which exceed Rs. 1,000 in value. The present system of allocating the Registrar to arrange the date of hearing should cease as it was responsible for delay. He suggested that the Insolvency Act should be altered in order to give the receiver more powers than at present. The codification of the law was also necessary in his opinion in the cases relating to the liability of the members of a joint Hindu family for the debts borrowed by any member of the family. The Committee adjourned at 5 p.m.

The branches on the Jhudo branch of the Jodhpur Bikanir Railway have been repaired and the train service was resumed on that branch to-day.—A. P.

TARIFF BOARD.

INQUIRY INTO PAPER INDUSTRY.

BOMBAY SITTING PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

In a communication dated the 17th April, 1924 the Tariff Board outlined the procedure they had decided to adopt in the enquiries into the industries referred to them in the resolution of the Government of India in the Commerce Department No. 380 dated the 10th April, 1924. The first stage was to obtain the evidence of the applicants for protection and the second to publish this evidence whether written or oral so that all the interested persons might give their opinions after they had had an opportunity of considering the cases put forward. The evidence tendered by the applicants for protection has now been published, as also the evidence of the Government experts at the Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun and the replies received from the local Governments to the inquiries addressed to them and one or two miscellaneous representations.

The replies to the Board's questionnaire have now been received from the following paper manufacturing firms:—1. Upper India Paper Mills Company Ltd., 2. The Bengal Paper Mills Company Ltd., 3. The Tinsukia Paper Mills Company Ltd., 4. The Jharkhand Paper Mills Company Ltd., 5. The Punjab Paper Mills Company Ltd., 6. The Caran Paper Mills Ltd., 7. The Deccan Paper Mills Company Ltd.

The written evidence of the Numbers 1 to 7 is now published together with the oral evidence given by the representatives of the Numbers 1 to 4. The oral evidence of the other paper manufacturing companies will be taken at a later stage of the enquiry.

LICENSES TO NEWSPAPERS.

The present duty on imported paper is at the rate of 25 per cent on certain kinds of paper. The tariff valuations are fixed from time to time and on the remainder the duty is fixed ad valorem. The proposal originally placed before the Board was that the duty on all kinds of imported paper should be increased to 25 per cent out of it was suggested that the licenses might be issued to use newspapers to import news-print made from mechanical wood pulp on the payment of the present rate of the duty. In a letter dated the 30th August, 1924 however, one of the principal paper manufacturing firms have informed the Board that they do not now ask that any additional protective duty should be imposed on mechanical news-print. To this extent therefore, the original proposal has been modified. Apart from the proposed duty on paper The Indian Paper Pulp Company have asked that a protective duty of twenty per cent should be placed on imported wood pulp which is at present admitted free of duty. It is claimed that the pulp made from Bamboo in Japan used pulp for all purposes in the manufacture of paper and that some of the principal manufacturing concerns have accepted this proposal subject to the conditions that sufficient time is given them to equip themselves for the manufacture of wood pulp. The Board will be glad to receive written representations from all public bodies, associations, firms or persons who desire to be heard regarding the grant of protection to the paper industry.

PROGRAMME OF TOUR.

Oral evidence will be taken as follows:—At Bombay and Poona between the 23rd September and 29th October. At Madras between the 1st and the 14th November. At Bangalore between the 19th November and the second December. At Calcutta between the 5th and the 23rd December.

Oral evidence will not be taken at Madras and Bangalore unless a sufficient number of witnesses is forthcoming to make it worthwhile for the Board to visit these places. It is essential that all who desire to give oral evidence at either place should inform the Board by the 30th September so that the programme may be definitely fixed and should submit their written representations as soon as possible.

It is hoped that all who desire to give oral evidence in Bombay regarding the Paper Industry will inform the Board not later than the 15th September and will send their written representations as soon as possible. Thereafter the Board will arrange dates for the oral examination of the witnesses from the Western side of India either at Bombay in the last week of September or at Poona in October. All requests for oral examinations should be addressed to the Secretary to the Board, Town Hall, Bombay, and should be despatched so as to arrive on or after the 8th September, the date on which the Board's office will open at Bombay.

EVIDENCE OF MR. HERBERT SMITH.

The Tariff Board met at the Town Hall on Wednesday. The following was the personnel. Mr. Rainey president, Mr. P. P. Ginn and Prof. V. G. Kale with Mr. G. Ramston as Secretary.

Mr. Herbert Smith, Business Manager of the "Times of India" was the only witness examined in regard to the quality of printing ink manufactured in India. Referring to the application of the Hughlin Printing Ink Co., for protection witness said: "No objection whatsoever to the protection of raw materials used by this company for manufacturing ink but he objected to the increase of any duty on imported ink. He had used the ink manufactured by Hughlin Ink Manufacturing Co., for his firm but found it unsatisfactory. He had received complaints from the readers of the "Times" that the ink smudged their clothes and hands and thereupon they had to discontinue it and import from England at lower price. In his opinion coloured and black inks could not be manufactured in India owing to the necessity of uniformity which was only possible under constant expert supervision.

Replying to Prof. Kale witness said he could not say if climatic condition had anything to do with the quality and durability of inks manufactured in India. Prof. Kale drew attention of the witness that the Hughlin Ink Manufacturing Co., had promised to manufacture the same quality of ink at lower price than England. Prof. Kale also asked witness if it was not a fact that that ink had considerably to do with the quality of the paper used. The witness replied in the affirmative.

The Board then adjourned till to-day. The Tariff Board will take the oral evidence of the representatives of the Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd., and the Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co. Ltd., at 11 a.m. on Thursday, 11th instant at the Town Hall.

TARAKESHWAR AFFAIR.

MR. DAS'S VIEW.

CONDITIONS OF A SETTLEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Mr. C. R. Das in a statement to the Associated Press on the Tarakeswar affair says:—On the 13th of May I published the following statement: "The Tarakeswar affair has already engaged the care and attention of the people of Bengal. Two issues, one immediate and the other of a far-reaching character are involved in this momentous fight. Independent enquiries have confirmed the worst suspicions of the atrocities perpetrated. Should the present occupant be allowed to remain Mohunt of this religious shrine? Are not the people and the vast properties attached to the temple and managed by the Mohunt dedicated to the worship of God and the care and comfort of pilgrims? These two questions must be solved. It now seems that any reasonable settlement with the present occupant on any of these issues is impossible. The only remedy for the people is to offer Satyagraha. Will young men of Bengal shrink from the sacred duty?"

SETTLEMENT PROSPECTS.

To every word of this statement I still adhere. On the solution of the two issues depends the withdrawal of satyagraha. On the date when I issued that statement the Mohunt was not agreeable to any settlement which would solve those two issues. Today the attitude of the Mohunt is favourable to such a settlement. I am certainly against any settlement which will not solve those two issues satisfactorily. But if the Mohunt agrees to such a settlement as we still to continue Satyagraha. No settlement has been arrived at. We are discussing terms. The Mohunt has offered certain terms and the Satyagraha Committee is considering those terms. As soon as the terms are arranged between the Mohunt and the Satyagraha Committee they will be published and it would then be for the public to judge as to whether those terms are satisfactory or otherwise.

WILD RUMOURS.

I cannot possibly accept any settlement without the consent of the public but the way in which this matter is being discussed in the newspapers makes the work of settlement very difficult indeed. What is the good of placing the terms of settlement which are merely proposals before the public. As soon as I succeed in getting the consent of the Mohunt to the terms which the Satyagraha Committee considers satisfactory and honourable I shall publish those terms but not before. I repeat it is impossible for me to accept any terms which would in the slightest degree prejudice the two issues for the satisfactory solution of which the Congress started the Satyagraha. I cannot too strongly deprecate the publication of the incorrect versions or irresponsible statements and of the wild rumours for which there can possibly be no foundation. I am told that different newspapers said I have accepted from the Mohunt a large sum of money for the Swaraj Party as a price for the withdrawal of the Satyagraha. I have accepted no money from the Mohunt for any purpose whatever. I can only express my surprise that the newspapers should publish such statements. Even if the Mohunt offers me any money for my work I must always refuse to accept it unless that offer is made openly and publicly.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TARAKESHWAR, Sept. 8.

At a public meeting held here to-day a resolution was adopted expressing confidence in the Satyagraha Committee and Mr. C. R. Das, and sympathising with them in the manner in which they would conduct and settle the movement.

CASE OF RIOTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

The Deputy Magistrate of Serampore is engaged in hearing a case of alleged rioting which arose out of the Satyagraha at Tarakeswar. Five persons are charged with rioting, assaulting an Assistant Superintendent of police and a head constable, and rescuing a prisoner Swami Sachchidanand from lawful custody.

Mr. H. S. E. Stevens Sub-divisional Magistrate giving evidence stated that two months ago he tried a case in which the Swami was the accused and after he had taken some evidence he ordered the Swami to be removed to hospital. A little later the witness received the report of a disturbance and he with Mr. Jenkins, Assistant Superintendent of Police, went to the spot and saw the Swami seated in the road in front of the Thana surrounded by a number of women and a crowd, blocking the road. He told the crowd to disperse many times, but they refused, and by his order the police began to remove the women to the Thana. Every now and then there was a small fracas in which the constables were assaulted. Then a sudden rush of volunteers and constables towards the station occurred, and the Swami was next taken to the house of a doctor.

The hearing was adjourned.

LETTER FROM ITALY.

ACQUITTAL OF OMAR PASHA

PROJECTED PRESS LAWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ROME, Aug. 2.

On July 24th the supreme War and Navy Council of Italy gave out its verdict regarding the appeal lodged by Omar Pasha Mansur Kehn against the sentence of the special Court Martial of Banagasi.

Omar Pasha was official adviser to the Governor of Cyrenaica from 1920 to 1922, and helped in the negotiations of the Treaty in 1920. Throughout the Governorship of Count de Martino, which was marked by very cordial relations with the Senussi, Omar Pasha enjoyed the trust of the Italian Government. During the period of the Regency, signs became evident of discord with the local government of the colony, and Omar Pasha resigned his position. This resignation was not accepted at the time; but towards the end of 1922 he was dismissed, and his trial began. Early in 1924, he was sentenced by the Court of Bengasi to eleven years of detention for sedition.

He thereupon appealed from the sentence; and the latter has now been squashed. The thesis of his Counsel has been accepted, his appeal sustained, and the sentence annulled without leave to hold a new trial, the charges against him not being legally valid. Omar Pasha has been set at liberty.

GRAND COUNCIL OF FASCISM.

On Wednesday, July 22nd, Benito Mussolini delivered his much expected address to the Grand Council of the Party which rules Italy. The members were all present: the Fascist Ministers: Federzoni, Ciano, Origgio and di Scala; the Fascist Under-Secretaries: Grandi and Suardi; the heads of the Militia: De Bono and Italo Balbo; the members of the provisional Directorate: Forges-Davanzati, Foschi and Melchiorri; the Secretary of the Grand Council: Francesco Giunta; and the leaders of the majority: Bastianini, Barnaba, Bellone, Caprino, Carradonna, Cocco, Ferrinacci, Felicioni, Frignani, Maraviglia, Postiglione and Rossoni. The reorganisation of the Party was thoroughly canvassed, the future policy brought into line with the past, and preparations made for the Congress which begins its session on Sunday, August 3rd, next.

A complete translation of the speech of Signor Mussolini was made available at once by the telegraphic agencies, and several contradictory comments upon the substance and tone of it, and its reception by the reading section of the country, were reproduced abroad. The Duce is still an Angel of Light or the Prince of Darkness, according to the personal beliefs of the average man. He who believes in Liberalism hates him with passionate hatred. True idealists who dream of a better world often adore him.

As usual his speech was clear, optimistic and determined. Beginning with a common-sense review of the opposition, he emphasised the lack of common aims and action among its components. "The opposition has too many faces and too many souls. . . . The more the opposition swells, and the more it becomes hydropic and impotent. The nearer its members get to each other, the more they suffer from nausea."

There are at least ten parties in Italy, and six or seven of them are anti-Fascist. There are the Anarchists, the Communists, the Maximalists, the Unitarian Socialists, the Republicans, the Popolari (or professional Catholics), the Social-Democrats, the Constitutional Democrats, the Agrarians, the Sardinian and Lucano party of action. To these shall be added various spiritual unions, the groups of Free Italy, Country and Liberty, Liberal Revolution, and the several more or less dissenting Fascist groups.

Behind these political groups, several of whom are composed mostly of leaders or would-be leaders, stands the Justiciali Freedom which has now officially declared war on the Fascist regime, almost a year after the Duce himself had declared war on Masonry, and forbidden his followers to remain in it. Certain facts are now being alleged, which indicate that the trial of the men arrested in connection with the murder of the Hon. Matteotti will demonstrate that both Fascism and Masonry were used as tools by certain wire-pullers. Among the latter it seems probable that Cesare Rossi, concerning whose unpleasant personality the "Bombay Chronicle" recently published my comments written in May (several weeks before the Matteotti affair) will be given a leading place. The strange mania which causes Italians to try a case in their Press before the magistrates have handed in their reports is the source of new comment and new amazement every day.

Signor Mussolini expressed his doubt as to whether the motives of that horrible and stupid crime were to be sought in political ambitions or in financial corrupt methods. Nov, the Hon. Farinacci, leader of the more uncompromising section of the Fascists, and nicknamed the Ras of Cromone, bluntly publishes his opinion that Cesare Rossi, or Cesario, as he was called to distinguish him from an Italian engineer, also in public life, the Hon. Cesare Rossi, wanted to destroy Fascism to assume power himself with a group of "affarists," most of them Freemasons and anti-Fascists. One has to take notice of political facts which cause a sensation in the country, and Signor Farinacci's new theory certainly

ly did create a sensation. But it seems a most unlikely guess. Cesare Rossi was not quite sane, but he was sane enough to know that a leader must enjoy the respect of at least a few followers.

I had met Cesare Rossi in circumstances rather unpleasant. He certainly is no Napoleon. One look at his face, even at his photographs, seems to me sufficient to enable one to size him up as an unbalanced, dissipated ruffian, but certainly not as an intelligent mover of human pawns, except in second parts. He reminded me of Iago:

"Were I the Moor, I would not be Iago: In following him I follow but myself."

"Though I do hate him as I do hell-pains, Yet, for necessity of present life, I must show out a flag and sign of love." If the man thought that he could destroy the Fascist regime in such a manner, or take the place of Mussolini, in order to increase the money-making power of his friends, he was more insane than I judged him.

The speech of the Duce showed that he did not attempt to hide the fact that the country had been shaken by the storm, and was still divided in opinion! but his conservative program, his clear-cut utterances defied his critics and refuted them in advance. The difference was too great between the realistic truth of his assertions and suggestions and the dreamy theories of his opponents. He set up objective problems and concrete duties against abstract rights and subjective points of view. No newspaper in Italy, no leader of any group has attempted to follow Mussolini on his own ground to give him juvenile discourses upon the "inalienable right of every man to express his ideas." Speeches in favour of normalisation and pacification by the Tolstain method of self-suppression, advice to the Duce to dissolve the party that has permitted him to seize power and ascertain the true desires of the people—these are the now worn-out arguments of the *Stampa* and the *Corriere della Sera*, the *Turin* and *Milan* publications now falling into the sordid somnolence of archaic institutions.

Mussolini pointed out once more the aims and achievements of Fascism, a party born out of the post-war chaos, and made up of large proportions of the best elements among the youth of the country. This element still exists in majority in the party. Their motives are clear and simple. They are Work, Discipline and Hope in the Future of Italy. Work for a nation whose population suffered from chronic unemployment, Discipline for a people that resents its tiger but admits the need of it, Hope in the Future of the race, where most other nations succeed with difficulty in avoiding black despair in presence of their own outlook. Is not the man who gives this boon to Italy, despite adverse fortune and attacks both merciless and treacherous, worthy of respect? Does not his work deserve at least fair appraisal?

The proof of the greatness and endurance of Fascism lies in the tenacity and capacity with which its leaders are continuing the controlled evolution of its tenets, and the unwinding of its tables even during the most terrific of political storms.

THE PRESS LAW.

It is unfortunate for now Italy that she is yet so little known, that comments on what takes place here are usually erroneous for the lack of a common denominator, and a common dictionary.

While a Committee of responsible statesmen, jurists and political leaders is preparing a project of Press Laws to be submitted to Parliament in the Autumn, the so-called censorship law of 1923 has been added to it. Many newspapers of Italy protest, especially against the erratic application of this law-decree. This application has been placed in the hands of the Prefects, instead of the Magistrates. The situation is unpleasant for all parties concerned, including the Government.

But when foreign newspapers criticise the law, basing their comments on the same principles as the Italians, it is the duty of the foreign observer to state emphatically that if any Indian, English, American or Canadian newspaper editor allowed himself and his contributory one half of what the Italian newspapers are still allowed to print, he would be fined so heavily as to render his future most precarious. A law to regulate the Press is perhaps the greatest need of Italy to-day.

M. SHAUKAT ALI.

A SUCCESSFUL TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHORAJI, Sept. 9.

Mr. Shaikat Ali and party left Porbandar on the morning of September 1, for Ratnagar. At a public meeting held there the nature of the work before the Muslims was explained. The party thence proceeded to Kityana where also a public meeting was held and nearly a thousand rupees collected. The next place visited was Venhall, where Hakim Ajmal Khan joined the party for some time. Seth Haji Shaikoor Ghani contributed Rs. 2,500. On September 3, the party reached Varaval and a purse of Rs. 2,000 was collected. Upleta gave the party a warm reception and over a thousand rupees. From Upleta, the party arrived at Dhoraji, and left for Bhavnagar on September 6. Here the party were the guests of the State.

Sir Prabhushankar Patilani called on Mr. Shaikat Ali and they both discussed the present situation together. In a meeting held to welcome the party Mr. Ali exhorted all to stand firmly by Mr. Gandhi. Receiving about Rs. 1,500 here, the party came back to Dhoraji. Mr. Shaikat Ali is leaving Dhoraji for Rajkot to-morrow morning ending his Kathiawar tour there.

MR. GHATWAI CONVICTED.

SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WARDHA, Sept. 8.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. C. R. Hemoon, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Wardha, in the case in which Mr. N. R. Ghatwai of Hinganghat was charged under Section 153 (A) for "having spoken words calculated to promote enmity and hatred between Europeans and Indians."

In convicting Mr. Ghatwai of sedition and sentencing him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, the Magistrate observed:—

"Reviewing the evidence laid before the Court, I can unhesitatingly say that the chief ingredient of an offence under Section 153 (A), I. P. C., viz., the intention to promote hatred or enmity between the several classes—in this case Europeans and Indians—has been proved. Regarding the passages mentioned in para. 3, each witness was interrogated as to the impression conveyed by his mind by the passage chosen from his notes. The first two witnesses agreed that their impression was that the words would promote hatred between Europeans and Indians; and the third witness stated that his impression was that 'preparation should be made and that Mr. Gandhi would not forbid a revolution or rebellion.' These witnesses took independent notes and it is abundantly clear that they are all agreed about the main incidents of the substantial truth. The slight variety in their reports is readily accounted for by their differing powers of observation and experience, which together enhance the value of their testimony."

"The statement of the accused, couched with redundancies and very largely corroborated by the evidence for the prosecution. Animadversion on its contents, e.g., 'the punishment of the oppressors,' 'preparation to become free from England,' etc., 'the genus omne,' is not needed. They speak for themselves and clearly show his conscious intention to promote hatred between Europeans and Indians. I accordingly find the accused Ghatwai guilty and sentence him to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 153 (A) of the Indian Penal Code."

OBJECTS OF INDEPENDENT PARTY.

MR. JINNAH INTERVIEWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

Interviewed, Mr. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, declared that there was absolutely no truth in the statement that Mr. Fazlul Haq, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed and Mr. Abdul Kalam had been delegated by the Muslim League to proceed to England. "But I feel very strongly," added Mr. Jinnah, "that the Mohammedan demand with regard to separate electorate and their share of representation both in the Legislatures and local bodies and their proper share in the services of the country must be justly and fairly recognised by the Hindus and sooner a settlement is arrived at between the two communities the better."

Mr. Jinnah also explained the objects of the Independent Party which has just been organised under his Presidency. He said there was no foundation for the statement that the Independent group as formed is in any way antagonistic to the Swaraj Party in the Assembly; on the contrary there is a complete understanding between the two and he hoped that they would work together in the best interests of the country. He remarked that when the Nationalist Party was formed in the Assembly it consisted of members of the Swarajists and Independents. The former were already organised as a party and it was with the full knowledge of the Swarajists and because it was considered essential for the purpose of better and more efficient working of the two groups together that the Independent Party was formed. The object of this party, Mr. Jinnah further explained, was that the immediate steps be taken to have the Government of India Act revised with a view to establish full Dominion Responsible Government in India and their policy and programme included the resort to parliamentary obstruction and constitutional deadlock if and when necessary.

It is understood the Government will allot the 24th instant as the day for the discussion of non-official resolutions thus satisfying the demand made on the first meeting day in the Legislative Assembly.

NO DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq, till lately a Minister to the Bengal Government, who was willing to proceed to England as a delegate of the Muslim League to safeguard Muslim interests in case of a revision of the Reforms Act, has returned to Calcutta from Lucknow, where he had gone to attend a special session of the Council of the Muslim League. The Council has decided that no delegate should be sent to England before the results of the Reforms Enquiry Committee are known. Accordingly Mr. Haq's proposed visit to England has been indefinitely postponed.

HOOGLY DIST BOARD'S WELCOME STEP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HOOGLY, Sept. 9.

The District Board of Hooghly has taken steps to introduce the Charkha and handlooms and to impart lessons in spinning in all schools receiving grants from the Board.

TANGANYIKA.

INDIAN COMMUNITY'S GRIEVANCES.

APPEAL TO MOTHER COUNTRY FOR HELP

Mr. V. R. Baul, writes from Dar es Salaam:—

This Territory became known to India in the month of April last year when Indian traders commenced a *Hartal* which lasted for 54 days. This was against an imposition of certain trade taxes. This *hartal* produced no result.

There are numerous other Ordinances brought into being before and after the aforesaid *Hartal*. These ordinances remain untouched because the majority of Indian population being uneducated do not understand them. A close scrutiny of the situation brings out the fact that they are not to be blamed for their negligence. They are illiterate and ignorant. They do not understand what their grievances are unless someone makes them to. Their defects are numerous and they are totally unable to grasp their interests.

Unsatisfactory result of their 54 days *hartal* has entirely disheartened them and they seem to be losing faith in any further fight.

What should they do at this moment has now become a problem the solution of which they wish to place in the hands of India. It is one of the sacred duties of those who have eyes to lead a blind man. There are a number of overseas institutions in India with one and the same object but with different methods of working. There is also a Congress where gatherings are held every year and political fate of India forged. But of what use all these institutions is to overseas Indians has not up till now become known.

Leaders in India appear to be busily engaged in inextinguishable disputes and differences that have to be adjusted between themselves. There seems to be no way for the present in which they can be induced to look to this part of the world.

Some time ago it was suggested by Pandit Benarsidas Chaturvedi of Satyagrah Ashram that an Overseas Department under the supervision of the Congress be organised forthwith. It is satisfying to note that Panditji is making strenuous efforts to put his suggestion into action but his appeal does not appear to be adequately responded to. Suggestions without action serve no purpose.

Grievances in this territory have become endless. Opposition is very weak. Agitation is altogether dead. Result of the Indian Colonial Committee figures at nil. All this go to prove that there is no probability of getting any relief by the procedure that we have been following all the time. Some new propaganda shall have to be lined out and efficiently worked for.

What we wish done is that:

(a) All the Colonial institutions at present existing in India be amalgamated and styled as "The Indian Overseas Department."

(b) A Commission be sent to this Territory with a view to studying Indian grievances on the spot and report on the same to the said department; the latter should suggest remedies.

(c) That a group of at least 3 to 4 political workers should come to this Territory to carry on permanent political agitation through the lack of which Indian status has become indefinite.

The Overseas Department suggested above should be consisted of separate divisions for dealing with questions of separate parts of the East Africa and other Colonies. If this is done then the colonial questions will see the day-light and attract the attention of our leaders.

Will India now realise our position and do something for her sons who are altogether helpless by bringing the aforesaid suggestion into execution?

(Continued from column 6.)

for the end of the year, or at latest by March, when the Council must meet for the annual financial discussion. Unless a better understanding is previously arrived at, what will be the fate of the budget? As matters are, the Bengal Council has rejected the salaries for two Ministers, in part at least on personal grounds, but the grants for the transferred departments that were formerly rejected have since been voted in full. There has been no sign of a determination to prevent the transferred departments from carrying on their activities, nor has Bengal followed the lead of the Central Provinces, where a Swarajists majority has succeeded in producing a deadlock.

A Question of National Self-respect.

"The Hindu"—It is a calumny on the Assembly to suggest that any of its members fish to perpetrate any injustice to the members of the Services. The Assembly is prepared to set up a Committee of its own before which it invites the members to put forward their grievances which it will scrutinise and redress. Nor is it the case that it wants to subject them to the vagaries of fluctuating politics. For, it is prepared to set up a Services Commission and pass the necessary legislation to protect their legitimate interests. To ask for more is to display an amount of distrust of the country which they serve—distrust which, indeed, unfits them for such services. If the Services are not guilty of false pride, we do not see how they can legitimately ask for more. The fight thus reduces itself, not to a question of justice to the Service, but one of the country's self-respect. How can the Assembly refuse to vindicate it?

Opinions of the Day

Compromise?

"New India"—Anglo-Indian newspapers are very busy in warning the Assembly against opposition to the Lee Commission's proposals. One of them says that the recommendations are the result of a compromise between Indian and European members. The Commission was appointed in the teeth of opposition by the Assembly and the Indian members, who were not appointed by the Assembly, had no right to enter into any compromise with anybody. We do not hesitate to say that the public repudiates the compromise, as only the Indian Legislature can do anything of the kind. In this view the criticism about Indians desiring to be paid twice over is quite irrelevant. It is difficult to see how Indianisation and constitutional reforms could be separated. It is because the Lee Commission did not take the two together—its terms of reference precluded it from doing so—that public opinion asks that its proposals ought not to be carried out. It is interesting to note that the "Englishman" stakes the Government to task for the use of the word "approximately" in its resolution on the Lee Commission.

Congress Presidencies.

"The Tribune"—Mahatma Gandhi's declaration in the latest issue of "Young India," that he will accept the Presidency of the coming Congress if his acceptance of it will serve the nation in any way, practically settles this important question. The uncertainty of the past attitude of some of the Congress Committees was due wholly to the fact that it was considered doubtful whether the Mahatma would accept the office, a doubt to which the Mahatma himself had contributed by a somewhat premature statement. Now that the Mahatma himself has set this doubt at rest, we have not the smallest doubt that the country will with one voice call the Mahatma to the supreme office which it is in its power to confer on any man. It will do so the more readily in view of the fact that the Mahatma, as before and has always befitted his pre-eminent position in the public life of his country, now stands outside the arena of strife and controversy. With the impassioned plea of unity in his mouth, he is easily the fittest man in the country to lead its deliberations in this supreme crisis in its affairs. We have no doubt the unanimous election of the Mahatma to the highest office in the nation's gift will mark a new epoch in its history and in the history of the Congress and that resuming its interrupted career, it will now go forward from strength to strength and with the utmost expedition until it has reached its destined goal of the fullness of political liberty.

Co-education.

"The Guardian"—In Bengal the idea of co-education of men and women students would horrify the public. In Bombay where co-education is the only system in vogue, the idea of separate education has been equally unpopular. The Bombay University Reform Committee is now taking evidence on the question and so far, one Indian lady has declared that co-education has failed. West India is unique in this respect that it has a Women's University and other institutions exclusively for women in which courses of study exactly suited to Indian women have been taught with success, while at the same time it has proudly avoided separate institutions for women to teach the recognised school and University Curricula. So long as these curricula rise superior to sex differences in our educational system, Bombay has done well to give up the pretence of separate education and on the other hand utilised the opportunity to create a healthy atmosphere of freedom in social relations between men and women. There is much to be said in favour of this attitude unless the Reform Committee can prove very special advantages for women in having separate colleges for them. They can do little to do away with "freedom" which Bombay women enjoy now.

Mr. Fazlul Haque's Pretensions.

"Swadeshamitran"—Mr. Fazlul Haq has every right to hold his own views about constitutional reforms and he has an undoubted further right to propagate his views. But it is one thing for a person to propagate certain views as his own personal views and quite a different thing to assume a representative capacity and give out one's own personal views as the views of the circle one claims to represent. Mr. Fazlul Haq is reported to be projecting a visit to England and the purpose of the visit is described to be "to place before the British Government and the British people the Muhammadan point of view." Except on the matter of communal representation he has not specifically given out what exactly he takes to be the Muhammadan point of view but there is sufficient ground to believe that his general views about constitutional advance might be passed off as the view of Indian Muslims. As a matter of fact the views aired by Mr. Haq are just the reverse of the well-considered views of Muslim India openly expressed on scores of occasions. Indian Muslims are second to no other community in the thirst for Swaraj and it is impossible to believe that Mr. Haq is unaware of this. Any opinion regarding constitutional advance coming from Mr. Haq will be his personal opinion only.

What Next?

"The Statesman"—After the debacle of a few days ago Government cannot afford to expose themselves to a risk of further rebuff, but there is no humiliation in responding to advances properly and courteously made. The choice is between government by what Indian politicians like to stigmatise as the bureaucracy, and government by a Council and Ministers. As Sir Willoughby Carey has urged in a statement published by our contemporary, there is no need of hurry. Indeed there is small likelihood of improper haste in questions of this magnitude and gravity, and a little delay will permit opinion to settle and the perspective to become clearer. But action must not be unduly postponed, and it would be well if the matter could be reconsidered before.

(Continued in Column 5.)

bai, the Ranisahib of Sangli to chair, when her opinion was the fittest person for the task. The motion being duly seconded, Ranisahib took her seat on the dais and cheerers, Mrs. Laxmibai Ahlyavankar and Khandanji Agha, the principal speaker. They both in their characteristic lucid pleasant manner reviewed the life of Ahlyabai from several points of view. Chhatrapati Kaulgauri, student from Lingdon College, also made a short speech. The president in her able concluding speech made several suggestive remarks, and terminated the distribution. Pansupari and Aftangahib, Poor people were also fed in celebration of the occasion.

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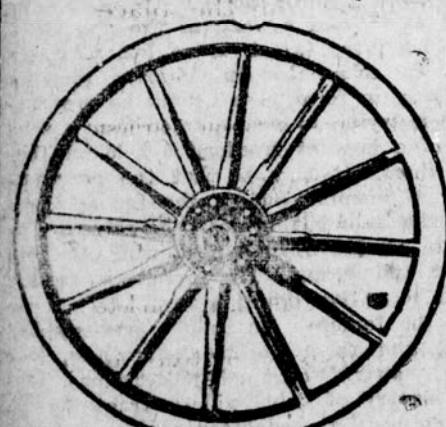


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CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, September 11.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

- 3606-23-Daphary F and D. Wadilal Pursho-
tandas and others Rameover Sur-
mia and others, N C Dalal & Co.
4504-23-Madhovji and Co. Doongory Lakshmi-
das v Panchaboy Permalchand, Mul-
ji Th and Co. Mehta L and Co.
122-24-N C Dalal and Co. Wadilal Pursho-
tandas and Co. v Jivabhoj Lal-
bhoy, Ramnani and H.
300-24-F B Pavri, Girishanker Prabhakar-
ner v Sayed Sharfuddin Valad Sayed
Azana.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL
DISPOSAL.

3261-23-Mulvi M R and Co. Ramjiwan Gaja-
hand v Chinnal Ratanlal, Vachha
and Co.
ADJOURNED MOTION.

35-19-Shamrao M and H. Nemchand Man-
eckchand and another v Anant Narayan
Deudalikar, M B Chetia and Co.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUIT).

889-24-Shamrao M and H. Nemchand Ma-
neckchand v Maganlal Nanchand
and Co. N D Bhatt.

2167-24-Survevor and Co. Kapurbai widow v
Laxmibai widow.

2173-24-Mantri and Co. Abdul Tyab Miah
and ors v Sulaiman Sonji and ors.

2413-24-Matubhai J and M. Shri Krishna
Priya Vahuji Maharaj widow v
Vaidyraj Hari Shanker Ladharam
and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

2488-24-Payne and Co. Sakur Hasham and
anr v Sorabji Muncherji Doctor,
Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2603-24-Mehta L and Co. Gulam Hussein A
Mooraji v Alimohamed Javer Meghi-
ni.

2563-24-Payne and Co. Destimohamed Pech-
mahomed and ors v Veshawant Des-
rao Deshmukhi.

2770-24-Motichand and D. Mohanlal Hem-
chand v Faredun K Dadachanji,
Dharansi D and Co.

3412-23-N C Dalal and Co. Hiralal Maganlal
Zaveri v Durgaji Moti Tricum and
anr, Thakoredas and D.

1644-24-Mantri and Co. Abdullabhoj Kadar-
bhai Nimakwala v Alii Mahomed
Nathalal and Co ors, Mulla
and M.

4091-23-Dabholker and J. Lakshmidas Pursho-
tam Bhutt v Panachond Manchand
Javeri, Dastur and Co.

2090-24-Andrade and Co. Ramkrishna Raoji
Javle v Vishnu Ananta Rayakar.

2092-24-Manilal H and Co. Shanji Gopla-
ji v Kamrudin Yakubali and ors.

2330-24-Tyabji D and Co. Dinkabai widow v
Kishanrao Sunderao and ors.

2625-24-Motichand and D. Fidaally Husanalli
v Jehangir Cowaji Mistry, Wadia
G and Co.

2646-24-Ardeshir H D and Co. Mancherji
Palloni Contractor v Haji Abdulla
Jani Hasan, Edgelow G W and Co.

2651-24-Parolkar and R. Vijpal Samat v Am-
ritlal Chaganlal.

2652-24-Thakoredas and D. Kedarnal Bhu-
ramal v Mahomed Saleh Abdul
Gani, N D Bhatt.

2691-24-Andrade and Co. Dawoodbhai Su-
lemani v Paulo Mariano de Souza,
Daphtery F and D.

2820-24-Matubhai J and M. Purshotam Val-
labhas v Shrimat Appa Saheb Sidh-
raj Pawar.

2139-24-Dastur and Co. Abdulali Ahmedji v
Abdulahsein Tyaballi Bengali and anr.

S. C Ct. 64/1731-22-Edgelow G W and Co.
Sorabji Rustomji, Subedar v R H
Patuck, Shroff and L.

2347-24-Mirza and M. Sofabai Adami and
others v. Abdulali Mahomedali
Kothawala.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

147-24-Mehta L and Co. Rupchand Bhutaji v
Dwarakabai Vedantam and another,
Madhovi and Co.

920-21-Madhovji and Co. Dwarakabai Vedan-
tam Gheta Kurnal and others, Mehta
L and Co., Kanga and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL
DISPOSAL.

1751-24-Kanga and Co. Popatlal Amarchand
Manilal Mohalal, Ferreira and V.

2812-19-N C Dalal and Co. Messrs. Wadilal
Purshotam, Messrs. Chaudhali
Manilal, Ferreira and V.

2440-19-Motichand and D. Kasturchand
Sakalchand v Sha Nathulal Hakan-
chand and others, Dharansi D and
Co., N C Dalal and Co.

1332-17-Amir and D. Waman Gopal Wadekar
v Govinda Venkayya Demori Varoo
and another, Malvi M R and Co.

606-19-N C Dalal and Co. Vithaldas Karson-
das, Dalsukhbhai Wadilal and
others, Bhaisanker K and G.

1832-24-H I. Shawe, Lionel Haran Worrall
v Richardson and Cradock, Craw-
ford B and Co.

1567-24-Ardeshir H D and Co. Gulam Hu-
sein Rafanow Nanji v Abdulla-
bhai Lalji and ors, Tyabji D and
Co.

2468-24-Merwanji K and Co. Khatizaba
Shaikh Adam v Haji Mahomed Cas-
sum Mooraji and ors, Crawford B
and Co.

2936-19-Raghvaya N and Co. Esakbhai Ebra-
him v Adamally Rahimbhoj.

183-16-Payne and Co. Khensabai widow v
Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla and other-
Patell and E. Payne and Co.

1623-19-Mehta L and Co. Kamrudin Mahomed
Cassum v Ramjanally Ibrahim and
others, Payne and Co. Mehta L and
Co.

1961-19-Ardeshir H D and Co. Chhabildas Na-
thubhai v Gordandas Ishwardas, Na-
thulal Th and Co.

2000-19-Jamsedji R and D. M. rariji Kallianji
v Gadhmal Gummamal Bhaisanker
K and G.

1378-14-Payne and Co. Manmohandas Ramji
and Co. v Mohanji Kanji, Ardeshir H
D and Co.

253-16-N C Dalal and Co. Mahomed Yusuf
Jacob and another v Bai Ayishabai
widow and others Jehangir G and B.
Jamsedji B and D, Little and Co.

3084-19-Mulla and M. Messrs. Khemaldas Ka-
lyandas v Messrs J Balambal, Amin
and D.

931-21-Motichand and D. Gopaldas Tricumji
v Dayal Shamji and others.

967-19-Manchershaw and N. Manilal Valji v
Hathibhai Ishwardhai and others,
Motichand and D.

1955-24-Matubhai J and M. Chotharmal Ki-
matram v Laji Ghelabhai and Co.
2323-24-Sunetham B and L. N H Moos, Fatma
Begam widow, N C Dalal and Co.

2329-21-Wadia G and Co. The Bank of Tai-
wan Ltd v Mirajmal Motilal and
Co. Shaw and Co. Edgelow G W & Co.
125-24-Thakoredas and Co. Gopal-sha Shiva-
lal v Nathuram Boldeodas Chokhani,
Vachha and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 54.
FOR PERSONAL DECREE.

5174-22-Bhaisanker K and G. Esmail Dooji v
Adamalli Allibhoj Suratwalla and
another.

LONG CAUSES.

702-22-Pandya and Co. Kulsombi widow and
another v Shikhi Hussaini, Sheikh
Ali and others, Dabholkar and Co.

1010-22-Surajmal and Co. Mahomed Hussein
Mahomed Sayed Mulla and others v
Mulji Purshotam and others, Sur-
vevor and Co.

4698-22-Raghvaya N and Co. Chentram Jas-
raj v Haji Ali Haji Abdul Sakori,
Manchershaw and N.

4792-22-Do. Do. Do.
2176-21-Mehta L and Co. The Official As-
signee of Bombay, v Khimji Arjun,
Amin and D.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

24-22-In Re Sita Jesinglal Javerbhai deceased
v Payne and Co., Soorajmal Javer-
chand, Bai Channabai widow, Sooraj-
mal and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2534-24-N C Dalal and Co. Goculdas Doon-
gersey v Behramji Mancherji Cama,
Merwanji K and Co.

1616-22-Payne and Co. Patell Jivraj Lulu-
bhai, Bhagwandas Goculdas and
others, Mulji Th and Co.

2094-22-Amarchand and M. Jivanehand
Dharanchand, Ardesir Jamsedji
Bomanji Vakli and others.

2476-22-Bhaisanker K and G. Sheth Gad-
malji Serimalji Latha, The G I P
Railway Co, Little and Co.

2581-22-Payne and Co. Dosabhai H B Jeejee-
bhoy, Jamsedji S Khodayji, Unwal-
walla P and P.

2746-22-Hiralal and Co. Damodar Sountaram
Yande, The National Democratic
Publishing Co Ltd, Rustomji and
G.

855-22-Dastur and Co. Mahomed Bawla
Fetnabai widow, Unwalla P and
P.

S C Ct. 125/1732-22-Unwalla P and P.
Hasham Umar and Co. Lalubhai
Jivaji and another, Chaitals K and
M.

2857-21-Dallas and Co. Shavakshaw Cowaji
Dinshaw v Hormusji Cowaji Di-
shaw and ors, Payne and Co, Little
and Co.

2472-22-Amarchand and M. Manilal, Nar-
tandas and Co v Gordhandas Hir-
and anr, Shah and Ch.

2339-22-Patell and E. Uderam Premnukha-
v Girhardas Jethabhai, Craigie P
and C.

332-21-Madhovji and Co. Fatechand Rija
and Co., Bulakhdas Tribhuwandas
and others, Amin and D.

372-21-Craigie P and C. Jivraj Bolo e nd
W Co Ltd, and others v Panchabhoj
Jumabhoj L and others v Payne
and Co. Wadia G and Co., Merwan-
ji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 57.
**SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL
DISPOSAL.**

LONG CAUSES.

1267-21-Mehta L and Co. Hari Keshav Ek-
bote v Bhupatrai L Ozu, Edgelow
G W and Co.

8812-21-Dubash and Co. Motilal Narendas
Bhikachand Tejmal, Madhovi and
Co.

609-22-J P Wallace and Co. India Interna-
tional Co. v Esmail Haji Cassum an-
Sons, Wadia G and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1018-23-Edgelow G W and Co. Ebrahim Hai
Isak and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2253-24-Dastur and Co. Ratanlal Chunnil-
Pahalal v The Bombay Mercantile
Bank Ltd. v Merwanji K and Co.

239-24-Crawford B and Co. Co. The Allama
Bank of India Ltd. v Vithaldas Th-
koredas, Kanga and Co.

2451-24-Ardeshir H D and Co., Khimji Delaj
and Co. Raghunath Tulsiram and
another.

1948-24-Rele and Co. Karandas Ladak v Ma-
ganlal Purshotandas, Motile P and
G.

740-24-Purnanand C and J. Jamsedas Ma-
ganlal Chinnawalla v Chhotubhai
Dayaji Desai, Thakoredas and Co.

2351-24-Pocha and Co. Haji Ali Mahomed
Haji Tarnabomed v Haji Mahomed
Haji Tarnabomed and another, Chi-
tas K and M.

1331-24-Mulji Th and Co. N H Moos v Shan-
ker Vithal Parki Divakar and B.

2271-24-Merwanji K and Co. Ibrahim Abdulla
Shamsudin v John E Minniti Et and
another, In Person.

LONG CAUSES.

3639-Daphary F and D. Manchershaw Dossu-
bhoy Ghaswala v Louis Pettier and
another, Crawford B and Co.

4274-24-Mirza and M. The Indian Engineer-
ing Co v The Cutch Steam Navi-
gation Co Ltd, Madhovi and Co.

2361-Payne and Co. F E Dinshaw, Mahomed-
ally Adamji Pechbhoy and others,
Dabholkar and J. Pocha and Co.,
Edgelow G W and Co. Khanderao L
and M. Dishi M and Co.

99-24-Ferreira and V. Revanah Ajaran v
Bhagseth Balseth and another, Rus-
tomji and G.

999-22-Pandya and Co. Valji Desai v Virji
Jetti, Raghvaya N and Co.

1735-24-Thakoredas and D. Dayal Tahan v
Dayal Manjibhai, Kanga and Co.

1056-22-Amarchand and M. Jivanehand
Dharanchand and M. Jivanehand Es-
tate v Chaganlal Jogwanthan, Tyab-
ji D and Co.

1007-22-Payne and Co. Barjor Pramroz Joshi
v A. Nemase, Craigie B and Co.

1122-22-Vachha and Co. Duvabhai Ambalal
and Co. v Ramji Purshotam and
Co. Mulla and M.

1730-22-Matubhai J and M. Haji Sultanali
Shustery v Haji Shaikh Hussain Yezli.

4278-22-N C Dalal and Co. N H Moos v
Navalchand Malukchand, Amarchand
and M. Edgelow G W and Co.

5626-23-Thakoredas and Co. Daubhoy Esur-
ali and another v Anubhao widow
and others v Mirza and M., Jamsedji
B and D.

2944-21-Mulla and M. Hukmichand Raza-
bhagat, v Macnirram Dalvala,
Manubhai and Co.

1045-22-Mulla and M. Mistry Nanji Madhew-
ji v Kallianji Haribhai and anr,
Payne and Co.

906-22-Ardeshir H D and Co. Taraporewalla
and Bharnchal, Gulam Hussein Es-
aji Tajibhoj, Dallas and Co.

TRIAL BY TORTURE.

BRUTAL VELLORE CASE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 9.

In the Madras High Court to-day counsel
appeared before Mr. Justice Ramosam on
behalf of five men who were alleged to have
resorted to a form of trial by ordeal in
order to ascertain who caused a village fire.
The appellants had been convicted by the
sub-Magistrate of Tiruvannamalai and im-
prisoned at Vellore and they asked for leave
to appeal against their conviction.

It was alleged that following a fire broke
out one night last February in a shed in
which ground nuts belonging to one of the
accused were stored. It was extinguished
by the inhabitants of the village. The
owners of the nuts wanted to discover who
had caused the fire, and to that end the
villagers were assembled before a temple
dedicated to the Goddess Kali where a cal-
dron containing a boiling liquid had been
got ready. The villagers were informed
that everyone would have to thrust his right
hand into the cauldron, and that only those
who would be hurt who had been guilty of arson.
Some of the villagers thereupon tried to
escape but were held back by the accused,
and as many as nineteen persons were put
to the test of having their hands forced into
the boiling fluid.

The Sub-Magistrate of Tiruvannamalai
found the accused guilty and sentenced
them to rigorous imprisonment for periods
ranging from six weeks to two months' imprisonment.

IRRIGATIONAL CANAL SCHEME FOR
BURDWAN.

(Associated Press.)

CHINSURAH, Sept. 9.

The Divisional Commissioner of Burdwan
has submitted to the local Government in
the Irrigation Department a detailed scheme
for the construction of a network of irriga-
tion canals in the division to be carried on
mainly on co-operative principles.

"DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, The correspondence between Prof. R. D.
Ranade and the authorities of the Fergu-
son College, and especially the Professor's
candid rejoinder published in your issue of
yesterday's date has disclosed a raised state
of affairs within the Executive Body of Life-
members of the Society. It seems that the
Council of the Society is a conglomerated
mass of high sounding names without iner-
tia.

However, the D. E. Society's Executive
Body has been no stranger to such tactics in
the past. About the close of the last cen-
tury a certain coterie among the Life-mem-
bers had made it their primary business to
canvass the late Principal Gole's foibles,
after the publication of his masterpiece
"Brahmans and their Vidyas" (Learning)
to drive him into retirement and failing in
their efforts Principal Gole was degraded,
autistically in the interest of the College,
into a vice-Principal, under his own pupil,
who had to be coached with the adminis-
tration part of the Principal's duties, for a
year. Mr. Gole was too much of an edu-
cationalist to feel any humiliation for such
treatment at the end of a long term of me-
ritorious services to the Institution.

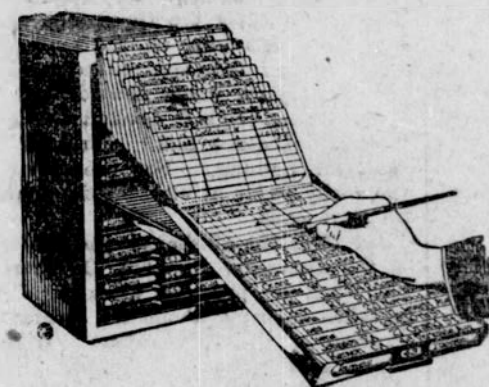
As to the political activities of the Soci-
ty's Life-members, Lord Sandhurst's Gov-
ernment had, if I remember right, put a
curb by threatening to with-
draw Government grants-in-aid of about
nine thousand rupees or so. Any way,
after the late Prof. G. K. Gokhale's achieve-
ment in the columns of the "Manchester
Guardian" the late Principal Selby resign-
ed the Presidency of the Society's Council
and Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar
followed suit and the Society was on its
last legs. In fact had it not been for the
late Mr. Justice Ranade's personality and
all-round strenuous efforts, his old friends
Principal Selby and Sir Ramkrishna Bhan-
darkar would not have taken back their
resignations, and saved the Society from a
debacle. This was followed by Lord
Sandhurst's Government, taking an expan-
sive view of the situation and it seems, that
the Government felt satisfied in putting a
curb on all political activities of the Soci-
ty's Life-members. So far as I know,
though I write subject to correction, every
Life-member had to take a pledge or give
an undertaking not to dabble in politics
during his continuance of the membership
of the Society.

May I request any of the honourable mem-
bers of Council of the Society or its Executive
Body, to enlighten the public, as to whether
Government had removed the ban, or whether
the pledge is being honoured in its breach
under some tacit understanding with Gov-
ernment.—Yours etc.,

Gisgaum, Sept. 3.

M.B.K.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam in a
firman strictly prohibits persons in his
State from indulging in cock, bull, buffalo
partridge or quail fighting, offenders
against this prohibition being liable to an
imprisonment for one month, in addition
to a fine of Rs. 100.—A. P.

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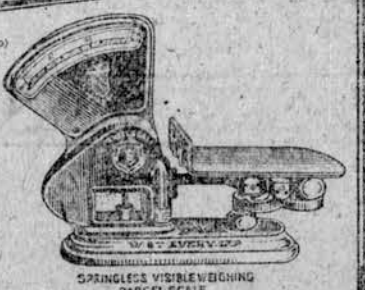
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WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE COMMUNITY.

HOME-MAKING STILL GREATEST SERVICE.

Miss Margaret Bonfield, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, spoke on "Women's Place in the Community" at the summer school at Cloughton, near Scarborough on 20th ultimo.

Miss Bonfield said for the individual woman her place in the community should be wherever she could efficiently give service. She could become prominent as doctor, lawyer, architect, politician, or administrator. In fact, history showed that there was no post, even to that of the commander of an army, which some women might not be found to fill with complete efficiency. That carried with it, of course, the principle that in a Socialist community there must be no restrictive or artificial barriers in the way of the individual woman. But having made it clear that she did not desire to restrict women in any direction in which their capacities could find an outlet, she wished to state quite emphatically that in her judgment the great mass of women would to the end of time be concerned for the greater part of their lives in the business of home-making, that was to say, they would be housewives and mothers of families first, and any other occupation would be of a secondary nature and would absorb a very small portion of their lives. It was, therefore, from the standpoint of woman as home-maker that their service to the community would be judged.

"I think," she proceeded, "a very strong indictment can be drawn up against the modern woman in her attitude towards this important function. The most vocal section of womanhood appears to think that to be an architect or a doctor is to be something superior to the home-maker. I hold entirely the contrary view. The woman who fulfils the function belonging to her sex, who builds up the life of the family around her, who recognises the importance of bringing to the service of the home every new development of science, who realises that her job is to create an environment for every child and such an influence particularly for the potential father, as to raise the whole line of civilisation to a higher plane—that woman is doing the greatest work in the world. I have very little patience with the woman who wants to leave husband and children to the care of paid labour while she herself seeks outside work because it is more intellectual. To my mind the ordering of a home, the bringing up of children, the bringing to the home the best possible help that modern achievement can provide requires not merely the greatest intellectual effort but the most sustained effort of service, that infinite capacity for taking pain which amounts to genius."

A DEFECT.

"The fact of the matter is that a large number of women are not fit to be home-makers, because they have never addressed their minds to it as a vocation. They have regarded it far more as merely an opportunity to satisfy instinctive cravings; to express themselves, and to have a husband who will give them a good time. Yet race progress depends far more upon women than upon men. It is the mind that the woman brings to bear upon the child upon conception, upon the making of the little life within her own, upon the influence with which she surrounds her boys and girls that has the most profound influence upon the trend of civilisation. It is to my mind a defect in women that they are so willing to put up uncomplainingly with inconvenient house and yet try to secure for themselves a sure corner whilst thrusting all the consequences of bad kitchen accommodation, etc., upon the shoulders of somebody else wherever their economic circumstances permit them to do so. For the working-class wife and mother who has had to struggle to make both ends meet, but who has kept windows clean and kitchen bright and kept herself respect in the face of overwhelming difficulties, I have the deepest admiration and respect. For the woman who does absolutely nothing to try to help her by reforms in housing, education, and social service, I have very little respect."

"It should, therefore, be a matter of plain common-sense duty on the part of all those individual women who take their place in the wider world never to forget the far larger group of home-makers who have the right to demand their services in the matter of reforms, housing reforms, the development of social amenities, and other things. We must not do these things for ourselves, or to use a hackneyed phrase, as a means of self-expression. We should do them as our privilege, in order to assist those women who are bearing by far the greater burden and serving the race in far more fundamental ways."—Manchester Guardian.

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"A RAJURI GRIEVANCE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter published in the "Times of India's" issue dated 13th August 1924, under the heading "Land Revenue" "Rajuri Trouble Over" I request you to publish the following account in fair justice to the village of Rajuri.

(a) In his letter dated 17th July, the "Times" correspondent has named our grievance "A Non-cooperation Stunt," but it seems now that he has changed his opinion. Now he says, that the main intention of the villagers in making complaint and delaying the payment was to anyhow get along this season in order to get advantage of the rules, that land revenue suspended for three years lapses automatically. But this is not at all true, we knew this rule, but at the same time we knew, that the Government could collect the arrears, even after three years as "an unauthorised balance." Had this been our intention we would never have told the authorities that in case the Government were not pleased to remit the arrears, they should be further suspended, the leaders themselves, in the latter case, would have been quite willing to give the binding to pay them in lump sum at some other suitable time. In short, we were not in a position to pay, anyhow we wanted some breathing time after continuous famines. It seems the "Times" correspondent writes his letters after careful investigations with the authorities. I request him to ascertain from them whether this was a fact or not.

(b) The "Times" correspondent goes on to say in our delay in the payment. We delayed because we believed in the sense of justice of the superior officers and requested them many a time and waited for their reply. Let the "Times" correspondent ascertain when the Commissioner C.D. replied to our application dated 13th May 1924. (It is received on 19th July 1924, the day on which the period of forfeiture notices was to end.) His Excellency's reply is as yet awaited. It was the intention of the villagers not to pay the arrears till His Excellency's reply was received, and I am sure, had it been even against our wishes, we still would have paid arrears, for we are quite aware of the resources in the hands of the Government to realise them in spite of our contrary wishes. Had the subordinate officers waited till then, their case would not surely have been spoiled. But they cared a little for us. It seems that they wanted to collect the arrears before the reply was given in order to show to the Government and the public, that the Anewari fixed by them was not exaggerated and the people were in a position to pay. So they collected. But how? By all possible coercive means. Thus the fine of Rs. 700 is not for obstinacy but for belief in constitutional methods and in the sense of justice of higher officers and waiting for it.

(c) The correspondent further says that our neighbours have paid the arrears we know how they paid. They may have got good crops or they may be rich, but it does not follow from that, that we should pay because they have paid. Really we are sacrificed for our neighbours, the Anewari is exaggerated for one of them. It is a big mystery and it will ever remain so.

(d) We learn from "Times" correspondent that certain section of the village, was charged with higher Anewari in 1920-21 for they had got better crop in that year. If it is a fact then why was not other section of the village especially the southern part, which had got complete failure of crops during the year 1920-21, 1921-22 and also 1922-23 was not given full remission? When we complain for a certain part, we are told that the Anewari is not fixed for a village and not for a section of it. Now we understand the cause of not mentioning the year (contrary to the usual custom) for which the arrears are taken on the receipts given to us just now, perhaps the officers may have not as yet settled the arrears for which the arrears are collected!

(e) As for confusion in accounts, it is disgusting! Arrears were to be collected on 15th March 1924, and so the accounts must have been ready by that date, but they continued to be wrong in spite of our complaints till 10th July when the arrears were paid under protest for mistakes in accounts. Then the officers become awake. In about 450 forfeiture notices, more than 350 gave a wrong figure about arrears demanded! Second instance of greater surprise is that distrainted articles of 15 khatedars were sold and the money credited to their account and the receipts were passed for that. But the money was found short as the articles were sold at dirt cheap rate, and then the forfeiture notices were issued for the balance. Any one would think now that the balance would be correct. But when it was paid under protest and then the accounts were investigated, it was found wrong! Who is responsible for this? Yet the "Times" asks us not to complain. I leave the mention of distrainted articles and the way of distrainting them, it will be a long and sorrowful story. The revenue is now any how collected and so all the faults and mistakes would be excused, but the villagers would always feel that their true and just complaint is spoiled by the officers by abusing it in one way or the other still we wait for His Excellency's reply and hope that justice would be given to the villagers.

Thanking in anticipation of giving publicity to my letter.—Yours, etc.,

D. K. GHANEKAR.

Rajuri, District Poona,
September 4.

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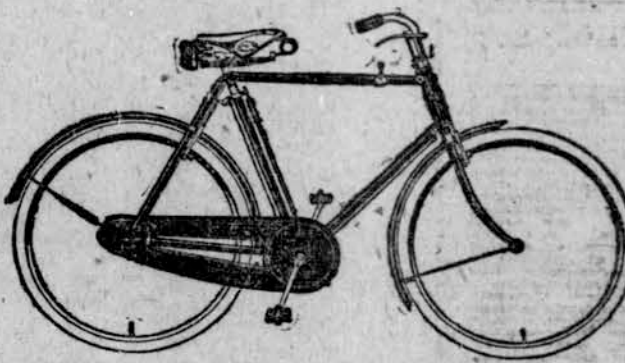
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SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED, Esq., LAHORE.

DEAR SIR,
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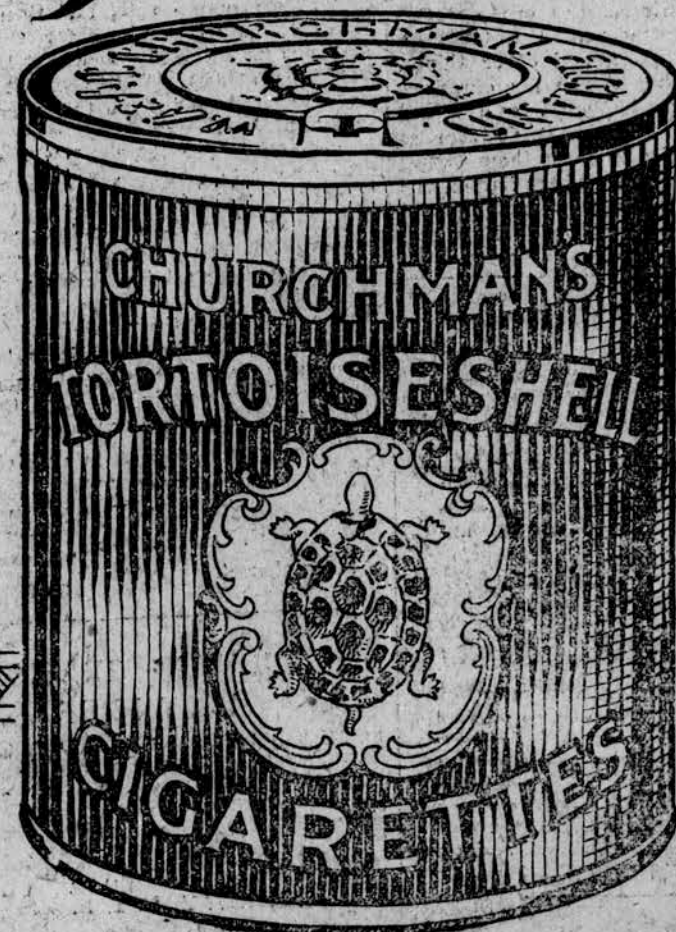
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